The Centre Reporter.

VOL. LXXIX. CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1906. NO. 24.

BRYAN FOR PRESIDENT.

Indications point to Col. William Jennings Bryan as the Democratic candidate for president in 1908.

The Democratic state conventions of Missouri, Arkansas, Indiana and South Dakota have officially endorsed Mr. Bryan's candidacy.

The fact that the Republicans have swung around, and through the president, have adopted every measure (excepting free silver) advocated by Mr. Bryan, has lead the Democrats to believe that their leader was simply in advance of the conceptions of the masses.

Henry Watterson, in the Louisville Courier-Journal, speaking of Mr. Bryan, says:

"He has survived the crudities and hysteria of the ill-starred campaign of 1896, and though he went to a dwindling instead of a rising vote in 1900, he held his organization and following intact. The end of the campaign of 1904 saw him the one king pin erect and standing; since then it must be conceded that he has carried himself with prudence and aplomb, indicating to thoughtful observers the growing rather than the waning man.

"Mr. Bryan has served his probation and earned his reward."

There is at least one citizen of the United States who prefers to remain a granger rather than to occupy a seat in the United States Senate. Of course, he lives in Kansas. His name is Foster Dwight Coburn, appointed by Governor Hoch to succeed the discredited Burton. Mr. Coburn decides to stick to agriculture in Kansas rather than to bother himself with politics at Washington, D. C. The fact that Mr. Coburn declines a Senatorship will go far to convince his contemporaries that no mistake was made in offering him the place.

The Philadelphia Record remarks: The time was ripe for the erection of a monument to Pennsylvania's War Governor, Andrew Gregg Curtin. Not a man of this generation grudges the cost or disputes the due meed of honor. As Governor Pennypacker made the presentation speech at the unveiling of the monument in Bellefonte last week amid the plaudits of assembled thousands he must have been impressed. There was no occasion to erect the statue of Curtin within doors.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger, The Press, The North American and The Philadelphia Record oppose Stuart for governor. Their chief reason for so doing is because he is the representative of the Gangsters.

The thought that "no one cares and no one knows" blights many a bud of promise. Be it the young artist at the easel, the workman at his bench, the boy at his mathematical problems or your little girl at the piano. Give what praise you can.

Nearly everyone is figuring on having a fine time just ahead when he or she gets all fixed, and this vision is just ahead when the eyes are closed for sleep. To live in the now and enjoy the present is the work of a philosopher.

The Logic of the Situation.

From Sunday's Philad. Record

At a time when thousands of aroused and indignant Republicans in Pennsylvania are willing to forego regularity in order to punish their rascals and redeem the State from misrule, the Democrats cannot afford to make any mistake.

It is the wisest policy to help on Republican rebellion and make it successful.

Unless the Democrats can name a candidate of their own for the Governorship more urgently favoring reform than Lewis Emery his nomination seems to be indicated by all strategic considerations. Nothing will carry such confusion into the camp of the Penrose-McNichol aggregation as a strong fusion ticket. It would create uncertainty and disorganization among the gangsters in every county in the State.

Decision Favors Employer.

The highest Court in the State of New York has decided that an employer may hire men with the stipulation that they shall or shall not join the union. He can offer employment on any terms he likes and the men can refuse it if they don't like the conditions. Judge Chase says that "the free and untrammeled right to contract is a part of the liberty guaranteed to every citizen by the Federal and State Constitutions." Men may employ only union men, or only non-union men, only Germans, or only Italians, and so long as their agreements with their men "do not interfere with public safety, health or morals they are not illegal." A contrary decision would have opened the way for a harassing amount of legislative interference with the natural right of every man to manage his own business.

From Canonsburg.

This morning I shook the dust of the Flood City from my feet and started for Canonsburg, Washington county. Arriving at Pittsburg, I soon found our Centre Hall boys, Earl Fleming, Will Sandoe and Will Keller, who are still holding down good clerical positions on the fifth floor of the Union Station. I visited the station of the Wabash, which is there claimed to be the finest building in the city, and then took the trolley for Ingram to see our old Centre Hall neighbors, W. A. Sandoe and P. F. Keller.

Mr. Sandoe is doing a lucrative business as a tailor, and Mr. Keller is handling a good trade for a Chicago soap firm. Both own good properties in Ingram.

Later in the day I took the train for Canonsburg. On the train out I met Mrs. Heckart, nee Carrie Tibbens, whose husband is one of the teachers in the Morganza Reform school. They own a nice, cozy home near the school grounds. They expect soon to spend their vacation in Penns Valley.

Hiram Grove, of the Morganza school, wrote me a few weeks ago that I would scarcely recognize Canonsburg, so great have been the changes in the town. Although it is only eight years since my last visit, I was surprised to see the development the town has made since that time. I spoke of the high value of properties in Johnstown in my letter of last week, but Canonsburg is not behind in that respect. A house that will not rent for more than $20 a month in Johnstown, or about $6 in Centre Hall rents for $30 here.

I also wrote of land being $1000 a foot front in Johnstown, in the business part of the city. This week $2800 a foot front was refused for a lot on Main street, Canonsburg.

Mervin Stover, whose parents live between Centre Hill and Potters Mills, is building a house to rent in Canonsburg. He fills the position of overseer of a company store at Treveskyn station, Cuddy post office, about five or six miles from here. I am writing this at the home of Mrs. Stover's father, he being married to Mrs. Krise's niece. I must close or my letter will encroach on too much of your space. After I see Messrs. Grove, Smith and some Brush Valley folks in Washington I will write you again.

Yours truly,
W. A. KRISE.

Canonsburg, June 8

Crop Prospects.

Light showers during the past two weeks have been very beneficial to oats, barley and corn. Oats and barley are very short, but generally there is a good set.

In well prepared soil the corn has not suffered for moisture, but the cut worm and timothy worm have been exceptionally destructive, especially where the crop was planted early and on fields that lay in sward more than one year previous to turning for corn. Wherever these pests are not present or have not already worked havoc, the corn is a good set and is growing nicely.

The continuous drought since the early spring months has retarded the growth of grass. Clover is very short and much of it has already blossomed. Timothy is about ready to shoot heads, and like clover is also short. The crop today represents not more than 50 per cent.

The following table gives the rain fall for the months of the present year to and including June 12th, and the corresponding period during 1905. Last spring was regarded as dry, but the table will show that the rain fall this spring was much below even that of last year.

Month	Inches of rain 1906	Inches of rain 1905
January	1.83	2.07
February	1.23	2.02
March	1.66	1.91
April	2.25	2.56
May	1.90	2.87
June, to 12th	.20	2.33
Total to June 12th	9.07	13.76

Shortage in rain fall from January to June 12th, compared with last year...4.69 in

---

Democratic State Convention.

In pursuance of the requirements of the rules governing the Democratic organization of the State, and the action of the Democratic State Central Committee at its annual meeting held in Harrisburg, on the 18th of March, notice is hereby given that the Democratic State Convention will meet in the Opera House at Harrisburg, Wednesday, June 27, 1906, at 12 o'clock noon. The business to be transacted will be the nomination of one candidate for Governor; one candidate for Lieutenant Governor; one candidate for Auditor General; one candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs, and to act upon such other matters, pertaining to the interest and success of the party in Pennsylvania, as may be brought before it.

CHARLES P. DONNELLY, Chairman.
P. GRAY MEEK, Secretary.

WAR GOVERNOR IN BRONZE.

Beautiful Curtin Monument Unveiled and Dedicated. Bellefonte's Day of Glory.

The following dispatch from Bellefonte to the Philadelphia Record describes the dedication of the monument in Bellefonte, Friday of last week:

It required seven special trains in addition to the regulars to bring the people to Bellefonte to witness the unveiling and dedication of the Centre County Soldiers, monument and Curtin memorial, the crowd being estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000 persons. The day was an ideal one.

Many distinguished visitors were here, and with the Governor were Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart and Colonels A. Frank Patterson, S. S. Brown, of Pittsburg; H. S. Haldeman, Walker T. Bradley and Jacob Green, Philadelphia; W. H. Richardson and James Auker, Harrisburg, and J. Archibald, Pottsville. Among the others were Colonel A. K. McClure and Owen Jones, of Philadelphia, the latter carrying the old Pennsylvania Reserve flag in the parade.

It was one of the biggest days in the history of the town, and the citizens showed no lack of hospitality in the entertainment of the visitors.

The military and the State College cadets were very highly commended for the good showing made and their very gentlemanly conduct while here.

The big parade included five divisions, and was considerably over one mile in length. General John L. Curtin, Burgess of Bellefonte and a relative of the late Governor Curtin was chief marshal, with Captain H. S. Taylor as chief of staff. Governor Pennypacker and staff and the distinguished guests of the day led the parade and then followed the five divisions in regular order.

The dedicatory exercises began at 1:30 o'clock, with General James A. Beaver presiding, who made the introductory address. Five hundred school children from Bellefonte and surrounding towns sang "America."

The presentation of the Curtin statue on behalf of the State Commission was made by Governor Pennypacker, and received on behalf of the County Commissioners by W. C. Heinle. The presentation of the soldiers' monument on behalf of the contributors was made by Hon. John G. Love, and received on behalf of the County Commissioners by Colonel J. L. Spangler.

The Curtin statue was unveiled by Miss Margaret Brunett, a granddaughter of the "Old War Governor," and the soldiers' monument was unveiled by Miss Helen Fox, a daughter of the late Joseph Fox, a gallant soldier in the Civil War.

Following the unveiling the children's choir sang "The Star Spangled Banner," at the conclusion of which Colonel A. K. McClure, of Philadelphia, delivered the main oration of the day on "The Life and Character of Andrew Gregg Curtin."

Jacob A. Cramm, of Harrisburg, paid a tribute to Governor Curtin on behalf of the Soldiers' Orphans, and Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart made an address on "The American Private Soldier." The meeting closed with the singing of "Tenting To-night on the Old Camp Grounds."

This is one of the most artistic and costly monuments erected in any county in the State. It is of Barre granite, semi-circular in shape and 54 feet from end to end. It is 28 feet deep 11 feet high. At either end are large bronze panels representing "War" and "Peace." The monument contains 20 bronze panels, on which are engraved the names of Centre county's almost 3800 soldiers.

The Curtin statue in the center is 18 feet high, including an 11-foot pedestal and a 9-foot bronze figure of Curtin. On each of the four sides of the pedestal is a bronze panel, the front one bearing the inscription and the other three various incidents in the life of Curtin at the time he was Governor.

Flag Day, June 14.

Many of the towns of Pennsylvania will observe Flag Day, June 14, with more or less elaborate services. An appeal has been sent out by those interested in the observance of the day.

Patent Medicines Cause Insanity.

A case that has aroused more than ordinary sympathy is that of James Nestlerode, of Mill Hall. He had for some time been suffering from an affection of the kidneys, and to obtain relief resorted to patent medicines, which, his physicians say, caused him to lose his reason.

He is now confined, awaiting the verdict of the comission on lunacy prior to taking him to an asylum. In his rational moments he begs to be taken to an asylum, where he believes his reason will be restored. The physicians are of the opinion that after his system shall have been purged of the nostrums which he has been taking he will come out all right.

THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

News of a Semi-Local Character Gathered from the Exchange Table.

The corner stone of the new Trinity Lutheran church was laid at Juniata last Sunday.

The dedication of the state capitol is to take place October 4th. President Roosevelt is to be present, and an invitation will be sent every governor in the United States, and many of them are expected to be on hand.

A new pest has appeared in the gardens at Mill Hall, a small black bug with a big bill that devastates tomato patches and leaves behind it nothing but unproductive stalks. In some places it crops off the stalk close to the ground.

John Mooney, after an absence of ten years from his home in Allegheny county, unexpectedly returned home the other day. His relatives thinking him dead collected $10,000 life insurance by having the court declare him legally dead.

At a meeting of those interested in the trolley line between Milton and Bloomsburg, arrangements were made for the immediate completion of the road. Rails were ordered and work will commence as soon as they arrive. Right of way has been secured for the entire route.

Capitalists of Wall, East McKeesport and Pitcairn, have organized the East McKeesport Water Company and are planning a reservoir on the farm of Philip Naser, near Wall, with a capacity of 10,500,000 gallons, supplied from springs and artesian wells on the Naser property.

County Commissioner Samuel Dell purchased the Gibboney timber tract consisting of nearly 100 acres, and will begin operations at once. This is one of the best tracts in Mifflin county, containing nearly one million feet of white pine, oak and rock oak, besides a large amount of bark.

Charles Schmitt, an Altoona butcher, found a half-dollar imbedded in an egg. The coin was imbedded in the centre of the egg, the yolk and white forming around it. The egg was purchased from a Bedford county huckster, and the remarkable freak, which almost surpasses belief, was shown to many people.

Mt. Airy Seminary, near Philadelphia, was given a donation of $100,000 by a Pittsburg gentleman who did not reveal his name to even the trustees. The gift was made known to the delegates to the 159th annual convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Ministerium of Pennsylvania and adjacent States.

With the formal dismissal of the senior class from further work, President Crawford, of Allegheny College, announced gifts of $100,000 to the college. Andrew Carnegie and John F. Eberrhart, of Chicago, gave $25,000 each, and $50,000 came from Mrs. Sarah B. Cochran, of Dawson, Pa., to build college commons for young men.

George Hamm, a Civil War veteran living near Frogtown, Clarion county, was seriously burned while trying to save a battle flag from flames which destroyed his home. His efforts were futile and the flag was consumed. Hamm served as color sergeant of the Seventy-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. The flag was a present to the regiment from Governor Curtin and had been torn into ribbons by Confederate bullets. Hamm was made custodian of the precious relic when the regiment was mustered out. At the peril of his life he entered the burning house to save it.

At a recent public sale in Montgomery county a Swedeland farmer bought a cow, bidding $36.55 for her. He left before the close of the sale, supposing she would be sent to his farm next day. She never reached him, and the attorney for the estate conducting the sale sued him before a Norristown justice of the peace for the recovery of the amount, contending that the terms were cash, and that if the farmer did not then and there pay for sooky and take her away he is responsible for her loss and must pay the price. The farmer said he wanted the cow and would gladly pay for her the moment she was delivered, but not before. The justice decided against him, whereupon he announced his intention of taking an appeal.

Thanks; Its Not Epidemic.

The "big head" is a popular way of expressing a common and very frequent ailment. It arises from various sources, but the real foundation is a lack of sense. A little money develops it in some people; a few good clothes gives it to others; a little office, where a chance is given to exercise a little authority, is often the cause of it, while others get it having a little better job than their associates. The truth is no sensible person gets the "big head." The one who became stuck up and stiff-necked from sources of any kind, is weak in the intellectual caliber.

TELEPHONE LINE UP

And Instruments Installed on Three Divisions, Swelling the Farmer Line Patrons by Twenty-five.

By the time the reader's eye comes on this notice twenty-five Bell telephones will have been installed on lines Seven, Eight and Nine.

Lines Nos. Seven and Eight extend from Centre Hall to Linden Hall, and are serving seventeen patrons. These lines have been in use since Wednesday of last week, and are giving the best of satisfaction. The patrons are George W. Bradford, L. R. Lingle, Samuel Durst, D. W. Bradford, Frank P. Floray, D. W. Bartges, Charles B. Neff, John Breon, Richard Brooks, Alvin Stump, Harry Cumings, John Frazier, Cloyd Brooks, D. Geiss Wagner, James Swabb, Mrs. J. W. Keller, F. E. Wieland.

Line No. Nine extends from Centre Hall to Tusseyville and Red Mill. The patrons on this line are C. W. Swartz, Wm. F. Rockey, Wm. R. Neff, James H. McCool, James C. Goodhart, D. W. Geary, J. W. Dashem, John S. Auman.

These lines were built by the patrons on the lines and are a part of The Patrons Rural Telephone Company. The lines are connected with the Pennsylvania system, commonly known as the Bell, and enjoy all the privileges given to patrons who hold regular contracts under the Bell. The free territory extends over the entire county, excepting Philipsburg.

The Patrons Rural Telephone Company has met with marked success since its organization. The idea, when first suggested, was hooted at by the unthinking. Less than three-quarters of a year has passed since the company's organization, yet today it has over one hundred miles of pole line, and on an average over one telephone to the mile. The company is in the field to stay.

Mercury at 35.

Monday night mercury fell to thirty-five above zero, three degrees above the freezing point. Pretty cool for a June night.

Willing Workers—The Locust.

Just now there is plenty of music in the air. The locust is keeping up a continuous concert. The lively little insects are said to have the initials "w" "w" on their wings, signifying, no doubt, "willing workers."

Dr. Land Called.

Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Land, president of Allentown College for Women, and formerly pastor of the Centre Hall charge, was extended a call to become pastor of the Aaronsburg Reformed charge, at a meeting of the consistory held at Aaronsburg, Tuesday forenoon.

Republicans Nominate in Snyder.

The Snyder county Republicans instructed for Dr. B. F. Wagonseller for Congress over J. B. Culberson by a plurality of fifty votes. The other nominations are: Prothonotary, G. M. Shindel; Assembly, D. N. App; Register and Recorder, John D. Arbogast; District Attorney, M. I. Potter; State Delegate, W. F. Saunders.

Teachers Re-elected.

The Millheim school board re-elected Prof. C. R. Neff, principal; Linn Emerick for the Grammar Grade and Miss Eva Moyer for the Intermediate Grade.

The Centre Hall school board re-elected James B. Strohm, Miss Lutitia Goodhart and Miss Helen Hosterman for the Grammar, Intermediate and Primary Grades, respectively. The High School is vacant.

Married in York.

Rev. W. H. Buck and Miss Vertie Rudisill were married in York Tuesday of last week. Rev. Buck is the pastor of the United Evangelical church at New Freedom, York county, and formerly served as pastor of the Millheim charge. The bride is from York. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Hartzler at the home of George Buck, a brother of the groom. Mr. and Mrs. Buck have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Geary, in this place during the past week. Mrs. Geary is the only daughter of Rev. Buck.

Items from Milroy.

S. S. Brown has purchased a new team of gray horses to replace the ones he recently sold. They are said to be the finest mated team of work horses in the county.

Daniel W. Decker, one of our worthy young men, very quietly slipped away and took unto himself a wife on Monday, Miss Rosie E. Long being the chosen lady. The calithumpians joined in giving them a serenade on Monday evening but we will extend our good wishes in a more quiet manner. This will not be the only June wedding from Milroy, as you will hear later.

TOWN AND COUNTY NEWS.

HAPPENINGS OF LOCAL INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS.

The locusts are making things hum.

Children's day will be observed in the Lutheran church, Centre Hall, Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Gfrerer, of near Bellefonte, visited the old homestead at Centre Hall over Sunday.

C. K. Sober, who has large chestnut orchards in Union county, thinks the locusts are destroying his crop.

The Millheim school board organized as follows: President, A. Walters; secretary, Samuel Wiser; treasurer, C. O. Musser.

Mrs. Wieland, wife of Merchant F. E. Wieland, at Linden Hall, has been in Altoona and Huntingdon during the past week.

The Rev. John H. MacSporran, late of Germantown, was installed pastor of Great Island Presbyterian Church, Lock Haven.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Gross Mingle are repairing the Willow property, owned by W. B. Mingle, Esq., preparatory to occupying the same.

A great many minor improvements are going on in Centre Hall. Property owners are putting their possessions into better condition. In Centre Hall it is a case of good, better, best.

Openwork hosiery, short sleeves, peek-a-boo waists and Buster Brown waists are included in the expurged list of ladies' dress in many of the places where ladies are employed in the large cities.

After a stay of a number of years in the west, Irvin Hockman, of Jewel City, Kansas, visited relatives in this valley. Several days were spent by Mr. Hockman with Ephraim Bartholomew, at Millheim.

Mrs Andrew Gregg and son John, the latter part of last week, returned from Williamsport where they had been staying with Mr. Gregg. The husband and father is engaged with the Bell telephone linemen crew.

Carpenters are framing the timbers for a new barn on the farm of the late J. T. Smith, above Tusseyville. Aaron Thomas is boss mechanic, and is being assisted by Samuel Shoop, Clayton Wagner and Harry McClenahan.

Clayton T. Williams, proprietor of the Bingham Hotel, Pittsburg, visited his brother John Williams, on the Furst farm near Bellefonte, recently. While there he purchased a young horse from Mr. Furst, and had him shipped to Pittsburg.

George Stover and daughter, Mrs. Elmer Greene, both of Altoona, attended the funeral of Mrs. Mary Stover, Thursday of last week. Mr. Stover is a trimmer, and is employed in the shops conducted by Charles Bollinger. Mr. Bollinger is doing a splendid business.

A number of property owners in Centre Hall are making preparations to put down concrete walks. They will be built similar to those constructed in Rebersburg and Aaronsburg, which apparently withstand the effects of the frost. The crushed stone will be shipped here from Bellefonte.

Mrs. Susan Koch and son Samuel Koch, of Darragh, came to Centre Hall Friday of last week. Mrs. Koch came to Penns Valley to visit her sister, Mrs. McKinney, at Potters Mills, who is in delicate health. She reports all Centre Hall people about Pittsburg as being well, and getting along nicely.

Showers were the order of the day Sunday. The rain fall about Centre Hall has been exceptionally light. Several brisk showers, the latter part of last week, passed over the south side of Potter township and through Georges Valley that did not touch here. Rebersburg and vicinity also had the benefit of a good rain that gave this locality the go-by.

Prof. W. A. Brown and Master Paul Brown, of Huntingdon, were Monday morning callers at the Reporter office. Mr. Brown is the instructor in band music at the Huntingdon Reformatory, and also a member of the 5th Regiment band, and accompanied the latter to Bellefonte on the occasion of the monument dedication. Mr. Brown has three sons who are splendid musicians, and are members of a musical organization at Huntingdon.

Yes, your garden beds you rake and all manner of pains you take, to have them slick and nice and neat, in fact they simply can't be beat. You turn your backs and walk away and view them on the coming day—Horrors! those beds so span and spick are clawed and wollered—you raise a kick; your neighbor's chickens running loose and garden making's but little use, and those old hens your garden looting, may tempt you yet to do some shooting, and to alleviate your wrath you'll make your dinner on chicken broth.

VICTIMS' BODIES BLOWN TO BITS

Eleven Men Killed in Dynamite Explosion.

LARGE FACTORY IS ANNIHILATED.

Terrific Explosion in a Dynamite Manufacturing Plant Near Lancaster, Pa.—Only One Building, at Some Distance From the Others, Remains Standing, and Seven Girls Working There Escape.

Lancaster, Pa. (Special)—Eleven men were blown to pieces and five others were seriously injured by the explosion of a dynamite plant near Pequea, along the Susquehanna River.

The accident was one of the most horrible in the history of Lancaster County. The victims were literally torn to pieces, not enough remaining of a single body to make identification possible.

The cause of the explosion is not known. The two unknown residents of York County who were killed had just started to drive from the place with a load of dynamite. They had scarcely gone 50 feet when the plant blew up with a detonation that was plainly heard 15 miles away. A great cloud of smoke covered the site of the factory, and when it had cleared away there was not a vestige of the horses, wagon or men who had left the factory only amoment before. The air was filled with debris and fragments of human bodies, and pieces of flesh and limbs were found hanging to the trees nearly 100 yards from the scene of the disaster. People living near the factory rushed out of their homes and began the work of rescue, but there were few persons in the immediate vicinity of the explosion who had not been blown to atoms. The remains of these were gathered up and placed in soap boxes.

The injured, some of whom, it is thought, will die, were taken to their homes in the vicinity. George and Benjamin Rineer, who were killed, were sons of Martin Rineer, one of the injured.

The plant consisted of a dozen buildings. All were blown to pieces except a remote structure, in which seven girls were at work.

The dynamite plant was owned by G. R. McAbee & Co., of Pittsburg, and manufactured explosives fro use in the Pennsylvania railroad construction work, under way in that section. It was situated midway between Pequea and Martic Forge.

INDICTMENTS ARE READY.

Prosecution of Former Mutual Officials Now Awaits on Jerome.

New York (Special).—All the indictments to be returned against three men who formerly were high officials in the Mutual Life Company have been prepared, and they will be handed in to Judge Scott, in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, early this week.

Just when they are to be handed down will depend on the decision of District Attorney Jerome. If he deems it best to have no further delay he may have the indictments placed on record at once. Otherwise they may not be placed before the court until Tuesday or Wednesday. The final drafting of the indictments was done at a conference which Mr. Jerome had with Assistant District Attorney Perkins, whose task it is to frame al the indictments; Acting District Attorney Smythe and Mr. Kresel, who has assisted his chief in the examination of the witnesses before the special grand jury.

The chief indictments will be for forgery, based on the concealment of expenditures alleged to have been made by the officers of the Mutual by making false entries in the books of the company. Other offenses may also be charged, among them perjury in filing with the State Insurance Department false annual reports as to the financial condition of the company, and there is some expectation that some of the officers may be accused of grand larceny.

BURNED BODY IN BONFIRE.

Chicago Doctors Wanted To Demonstrate Point in Murder Trial.

Appleton, Wis., (Special).—The jury and auditors of the Kabal murder trial were surprised when Dr. John Golden, of Chicago, assistant to Dr. John Murphy, testified to burning a human body January 23 on the McCarthy farm in order to demonstrate that a body could be cremated with a bonfire, as it is alleged Kabal cremated the body of McCarthy.

Golden testified that the body cremated by him was that of a man about the size of McCarthy. The cremation was under precisely the same conditions as it is alleged accompanied the burning of McCarthy's body. The cremation was witnessed by District Attorney Krufmeier, Chief Conlon, Dr. Nolon, Attorneys Ryan and Heinneman.

It required four and a half hours to consume the body. Only a cigar box full of ashes remained.

Crushed Under Auto.

Cleveland, (Special).—Morris Osborn, aged 19 years, son of F. M. Osborn, a prominent Cleveland coal operator, was instantly killed in an automobile accident a few miles east of this city. The machine struck an obstruction in the road and was completely overturned. Young Osborn was crushed to death by the machine. His companion, Walter Robinson, escaped with bruises.

Frisco Mint in Operation.

San Francisco (Special).—The big machines of the local mint were put in operation Friday, and for the first time since the fire the work of making money will be resumed. The mint will not open for a regular session, but just for a few days, long enough for the coinage of silver that is now in the building. As soon as this work is accomplished the mint will be closed, so that the officials may get ready for the annual count. The regular session of the mint will, it is expected, open July 1.

LATESTNEWS INSHORTORDER

DOMESTIC

The Pennsylvania Railroad's own investigation committee has issued several thousand circulars to officials of all its lines calling upon them to give evidence regarding alleged car discrimination in the coal traffic and the acceptance of mining stocks.

J. S. Young, of J. S. Young & Co., of Baltimore, has been ordered by a New York court to produce books and papers and testify in the investigation of the tobacco "trust."

Edmund Eschbach shot and fatally wounded his wife because she refused to admit him to her home at Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

Judge Lynde Harrison, a prominent citizen of Connecticut, died at New Haven of apoplexy.

Three pesons were burned to death in a fire near Walpack Center, N. J.

Llewellyn Randolph Snowden died suddenly in Philadelphia.

George J. Gould and his associates have decided upon a scheme of financing his entire trans-continental system similar to the plan recently adopted by the Southern Railway. It contemplates the issue of bonds for at least $100,000,000.

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission Vice President McCrea, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, stated that President Cassatt has started a movement to stop rebates as soon as he secured control of the company.

Counsel for Capt. Robert J. Wynne, of the United States Marine Corps, who was before a court-martial accused of insubordination, states that disabilities, due to sunstroke, warrant Captain Wynne's retirement.

A westbound limited express ran into an open switch near Lancaster, Pa., colliding with a construction train, demolishing both locomotives and injuring a number of passengers.

A total loss of $100,000 was caused by a fire following an explosion in a tobacco factory in Hopkinsville, Ky., which for a time threatened the destruction of the city.

Miss Ethel Rockefeller, daughter of William Rockefeller, arrived from Europe under an assumed name, claiming she is shadowed by detectives.

Governor Heyward, of South Carolina, has ordered the prosecution of the State Dispensary Board on the charge of malfeasance in office.

Walter L. Houser, secretary of state of Wisconsin, was arrested on the charge of attempting to bribe the Commissioner of Insurance.

A well-dressed, bright child of five years, who was placed aboard a train in Texas, has landed alone among strangers in Missouri.

Mrs. Bertha Binn, a widow, and her five-year-old son were found dead in their home at Edgewater, N. J.

Three Spanish gunboats captured by Admiral Dewey when he took Manila have been sold as junk.

Rev. James R. Wylie was sentenced to the Folsom (Cal). Penitentiary for one year for bigamy.

Manager Thomas F. Wilson, of Nelson Morris & Co., representing the beef packers of Chicago, appeared before the House Committee on Agriculture and made a general denial of the accusations in the Neill-Reynolds report regarding the beef industry.

Proceedings were suddenly stopped in the court-martial of Capt. Robert F. Wynne, when a naval surgeon testified that Capt. Wynne was affected by a sunstroke to such an extent as to be insensible to his military obligations.

Leaster Thompson and Benny Runyan, aged about 11 years, were drowned while bathing in Paw Paw River, at Watervliet, Mich.

The Breathitt County (Ky.) grand jury returned an indictment charging former Judge Hargis with the murder of Dr. B. D. Cox.

A train on the Knoxville division of the Southern Railway was derailed; no one was killed.

The strike situation at the Ohio mines is unchanged. The troops are still on guard.

FOREIGN

Lieut. Col. Percy E. Hobbs, chief instructor of the Army Service Corps School of Instruction at Aldershot, has been appointed by the British government to proceed to the United States and inspect all tins of meat intended for the British army.

The Czar, it is reported, has about decided to retire Premier Goremykin. A change, however, may not improve the situation, as General Trepoff is influencing the Czar not to make any further concessions to parliament.

Sir Howard Vincent, Conservative member of the British Parliament, and an advocate of protection for colonial products, will interpellate the House of Commons on the subject of the meat packing disclousures.

Twelve thousand Lancashire churchmen marched through London headed by the bishops of London and Manchester, and held a monster meeting to protest against the Education Bill.

Sir Halliday McCartney, counsellor and chief secretary to the Chinese Legation in London since 1885, died suddenly at Kenbank, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland. He was born in 1833.

Emperor William has invited the American government to send army officers of high rank as guests of the Emperor to the autumn maneuvers of the German army.

The Japanese government has authorized the formation of a South Manchurian railway company.

The Governor General of Australia, in his speech at the opening of the federal Parliament, announced the submission of a bill for the "preservation of the Australian industries and the repression of destructive monopolies."

The Berlin Chamber of Commerce is preparing a report for the government concerning the customs alleviations granted to Germany by the United States.

King Alfonso and Queen Victoria attended the opening of the new workmen's dwelling in Madrid and they were received by the populace with great enthusiasm.

There are indications of an approaching alliance between Russia and Great Britian.

The birthday of the Czarina of Russia was observed in St. Petersburg.

EIGHT LOST IN COAL-MINE FIRE

Rescuing Party Were Trapped and Overcome.

DISTRESSING SCENES AT THE SHAFT.

Colliery Near Anaconda, Mon., Has Been Ablaze Since Middle of the Week—Men Who Went Down to Bring Out Dead Caught at a Depth of 1,200 Feet and Surrounded by Flames and White Damp.

Anaconda, Mont., (Special).—One of the most serious accidents in the history of coal mining in Montana has occurred in the mines of the Northern Pacific at Rocky Fork, near Red Lodge, Carbon County. Eight men are dead, all victims of the white damp that filled the corridor of the mine after the fire, which started Wednesday. Their bodies have been recovered, but the story of the work of rescue parties is a tale of unexcelled bravery and heroic self-sacrifice. Of the dead, two were members of one of the parties that entered the mine in the effort to reach the men known to be there. The dead are Terrance Fleming, William Bailey, Mike Gabriage, Thomas Skelley, A. L. McFate, Matthew Reikka, Roy Carey and Joe Bracey. Carey and Bracey were of the rescue party.

The fire which caused the trouble started in incline No. 6 Wednesday. This was believed to be under control after a long, hard fight. At 7.30 A. M. Thursday the first rescue party started down No. 6 incline, proceeding cautiously, as it was found that there were still traces of the fire. When they reached a depth of 1,200 feet all were overcome. Several managed to struggled back to where they could be reached. By this time a dense column of smoke burst from No. 5 incline and the air in No. 6 was so foul that volunteer rescuers were driven back. At 10 o'clock another rescue party was formed, business and townspeople volunteering when the Finnish miners fled back terrified.

The scene about the mines was distressing. Frantic women and crazed men ran about, hampering the work of rescue. The second volunteer party was successful. The fans were reversed and the smoke forced back out of No. 6 incline. In the slopes brattices were made of canvas and water was let in. The rescuers were let down slowly in cars. They first found the unconscious forms of six of the first rescue party, which were hurried to the surface. All were revived but Carey and Bracey.

It is believed that the injured will entirely recover. Farther down the incline six other bodies were found, all beyond hope of restoration to life. Several of the second rescue party, among them Pit Boss Hagerty, were overcome during the day, but were restored, and Haggerty returned to the work of rescue. It is believed that all bodies have been saved from the mine.

ROJESTVENSKY INDICTED.

Defeated Russian Admiral Must Appear Before Court of Inquiry.

St. Petersburg, (By Cable).—The Naval Court of Inquiry has presented an indictment against Vice-Admiral Rojestvensky, who commanded the Russian fleet at the battle of the Sea of Japan, and the officers of the torpedo-boat destroyer Bedovi for surrendering to the enemy after the battle.

The indictment is a crushing arraignment of the demoralization and cowardice of the officers, contrasting their conduct with that of the officer of the torpedo-boat Grozny, which in practically the same position as the Bedovi engaged and sank a Japanese torpedo-boat. The trial of the indiced officers has been fixed for July 4. The penalty is death.

The Rech says that General Rennenkampff, who commanded the Cossack calvary division during the war with Japan, has preferred charges against Lieutenant General Linevitch, who was commander of the Russian Army in Manchuria, for holding communications with the revolutionary committee of the railroad men during the strike on the Siberian Railroad.

KILLED IN FIGHT WITH CONSTABULARY.

Two Striking Coal Miners Dead and Eight Wounded.

Indiana, Pa., (Special).—The new mining town of Ernest, on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad, five miles from here, was the scene of a conflict between a detail of state constabulary and striking coal miners, in which two strikers were killed and eight others wounded.

Shortly after daylight a body of strikers, headed by a brass band, marched from Anita mines, in Jefferson County, to receive one of the mine officials expected from Punxsutawney. On the way to the station the marchers encountered a detail of 12 members of the state constabulary, and as they passed a member of the band fired his revolver at the troops. No one was struck, but the contabulary immediately retaliated with a volley from their carbines.

When the smoke cleared eight strikers were lying on the ground and the others had fled precipitately down the hill. After the excitement had subsided the miners were moved to Adrian Hospital.

Sunday Trains Necessary.

Wilmington, Del., (Special).—Chief Justice Charles B. Lore, of the Delaware Supreme Court, a local preacher in the Methodist Church and one of its most prominent laymen, made a public statement in which he disagrees with the clergymen who are trying to prevent the running of Sunday trains on the Delaware Railroad and its Eastern Shore branches. The Chief Justice regards Sunday trains as a necessity of modern times, and believes the Lord provides them for public use and benefit.

LIVE WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

The delegation of Liberals from Panama now urge this government to appoint a confidential agent to look over the political situation in Panama, and make suggestions to that government for the fair conduct of the elections.

President Roosevelt sent a report of an investigation of the Chicago beef-packing establishments made by experts of the Agricultural Department, to the House Committee on Agriculture.

Chairman Wadsworth, of the House Committee on Agriculture, and Representative Wharton, of Chicago, defended the Chicago beef packers during a hearing before the committee.

Mr. Neill testified before the House committee, standing by his report, and contradicting Mr. Wilson, who had spoken as representative of the packers.

Representative Mudd has secured a favorable report on the floating drydock from the House Committee on Naval Affairs.

Representatives of various interests criticised the different provisions of the Copyright Bill.

The House Committee on the Judiciary referred all of the seven anti-injunction bills to a special subcommittee, with instructions to report next December.

Robert McWade, late consul at Canton, China, has submitted to the State department papers in relation to the charges made by him against Third Assistant Secretary of State Peirce.

Several of the South and Central American republics are dissatisfied with the program arranged for the Pan-American conference to be held at Rio Janeiro.

Chairman Tawney directed a successful fight in the House against the bill leasing the Batan Island (Philippine Islands) military reservation for coal-mining purposes.

A delegation from Panama had a conference with Secretaries Root and Taft. They want the United States government to supervice elections in Panama.

The United States Supreme Court disposed of an unusual number of cases during the term just closed.

Former Postmaster General Smith and former First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne testified in the Green-Doremus postal fraud case.

GORMAN'S SUCCESSOR.

Wm. Pinkney White Appointed By Governor Warfield.

Baltimore, Md., (Special).—Hon. William Pinkney Whyte will see service for the third time in the United States Senate. He was named by Governor Warfield to succeed the late Arthur Pue Gorman, who succeeded Mr. Whyte in the Senate on March 4, 1881. Mr. Whyte will accept the appointment and will enter upon the discharge of his duties immediately. He will serve until the next General Assembly meets in 1908, when a senator will be elected to serve until March 4, 1909. The same General Assembly which elected the senator for a short term will also elect a senator to serve a term of six years, beginning March 4, 1909.

If the next General Assembly is Democratic Senator Whyte will be a candidate to succeed himself, and if elected he will have served from June of the present year until March 4, 1909, a total of two years and ten months. If not elected to succeed himself he will have served 18 months. The salary is $5,000 per annum. If re-elected in 1908 Mr. Whyte will have received nearly $15,000.

Millionaire Shoots Himself.

Pittsburg, Pa., (Special).—Thomas O'Connor Jones, assistant general manager and practical head of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, during the absence of his cousin, President B. F. Jones, Jr., committed suicide at the Hotel Schenley, where he lived, by shooting himself through the head. His mother, Mrs. Cecelia C. Jones Murdock, who was in adjoining room, rushed into his apartments and raised his head from the pillow just as he breathed his last.

Auto Hit By Train.

West Peabody, Mass., (Special).—Mrs. Croning, wife of W. P. Croning, of Cambridge, was killed, and Mr. Croning and several of his children were injured in a grade-crossing accident here. A train on the Boston and Maine Railroad struck the automobile in which the Croning family were touring. All the occupants of the vehicle were tossed high in the air, while fragments of the automobile were hurled 200 feet from the scene.

Steamers Crash together.

Portland, Maine, (Special).—The Eastern Steamship Company's steamers City of Bangor and City of Rockland, bound in opposite directions between Bangor and Boston with passengers, were in collision off Monhegan. The City of Bangor, which left Bangor in the evening was considerably damaged, but proceeded to this port, a distance of 45 miles. The City of Rockland, which was not seriously harmed, continued on her way to Bangor.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

It is estimated that the anthracite coal roads lost over $3,000,000 by the trike in April, most of which will be recovered.

Bean has been a prominent buyer of San Francisco bonds. Predictions are made that they will cross par by July 4.

The income of the United Railways of San Francisco on Memorial Day was $15,064 compared with a daily average of $19,000 last year.

Atlantic Coast Line's net profits in April decreased $124,764, Louisville and Nashville's increased $60,694 and Denver & Rio Grande's increased $74,331.

Gates was bulling Colorado Fuel, Wormser was putting up St. Paul and Field was boosting Louisville & Nashville. This led a leading Wall Street banker to say: "The whole market is saturated with professionalism."

The Tonopah's 100 stamp mill which will be able to treat about 450 tons of ore daily, will be in operation by August 1. Belmont expects to establish a 50-stamp mill. Both mills are located at Miller, which is fourteen miles from Tonopah.

TORNADO WRECKS A KANSAS TOWN

Every Home in Goessel Damaged or Destroyed.

JOHNSTOWN IS AGAIN FLOODED.

Tornado Cuts Swath Two Hundred Feet Wide Through Western City, and About Eighty Persons Injured—Cloudbursts Flood Central Kansas and Western Pennsylvania.

A tornado practically destroyed the town of Goessel, Kan., and injured a number of persons.

Water four feet deep ran through Marion, Kan., owing to a cloudburst.

A cloudburst in Western Pennsylvania caused the river running through Johnstown to rise 18 feet, flooding parts of the town and suspending business.

At Boggoley, Pa., the flood inundated the town, women and children leaving their homes in their night clothes by improvised rafts and fleeing to the hills, fearing a dam near the city.

Hillsboro, Kan., (Special).—A tornado struck Goessel, a German Mennonite settlement, 15 miles southwest of here. Goessel was practically destroyed. About 80 persons were injured.

The tornado laid waste a strip 200 yards wide. Several stores and 12 residences were demolished, and every residence in town was damaged. The large Mennonite Hospital was only slightly damaged. The injured were taken there.

Topeka, Kan., (Special).—A cloudburst in Central Kansas caused the Cottonwood River to overflow its banks, resulting in much damage to railway property. Water was four feet deep in the main street at Marion, Kan., and 17 inches in the depot there.

Lacrosse, Wis., (Special).—Three more daeths are reported from the tornado, which charged over a considerable section of Southern Minnesota and Western Wisconsin. This brings the whole death list to 4, and the seriously injured to 10. The loss by the storm, including railway bridges, farmhouses, crops, and tobacco warehouses, is estimated at $200,000.

Johnstown Flooded By Cloudburst.

Johnstown, Pa., (Special).—A cloudburst at Hooversville, Somerset County, 18 miles north of here, caused Stony Creek to rise suddenly here and portions of the lower part of the city are under water. From 6.30 o'clock to 8 A. M., Stony Creek rose seven feet, and from then until noon it kept going up so fast that at the Franklin Street Bridge, connecting the city with Kernville, where the creek narrows, it registered 18 feet.

The crest of the flood was reached at noon and reports from towns above say that the waters the subsiding rapidly. The damage along Stony Creek is estimated at $250,000.

Left Homes on Rafts.

Pittsburg, Pa., (Special).—Heavy and almost continuous rainstorms throughout the northern and eastern portions of Western Pennsylvania have resulted in serious floods. Great damage has been done to property, but no fatalities have so far been reported though at several places there were many narrow escapes.

At Boggaley, a mining town in the mountains near Latrobe, the bridge over Nine-Mile Run was carried off, and lodging below the village, caused the run to overflow. The water flooded the houses and rose so rapidly that the women and children had to be taken from their homes in hastily constructed rafts.

The Boggaley reservoir overflowed and for a time it was feared the foundations would not stand the pressure, and the residents fled to the hillsides. Later reports, however, state that the flood has subsided and all danger has passed.

Greensburg, Jeannette, Manor and many other towns suffered from the heavy downpour and much damage is reported.

$100,000 In Lumber Burned.

New York (Special)—Two fires which were in progress at the same time in the eastern section of Brooklyn destroyed a big lumber yard, with its contents, belonging to Joseph M. Cohen, on Rockaway Avenue, and badly damaged three double wooden tenements on Watkins Street. The loss on the lumber is about $100,000, while that of the tenements will be $40,000. Eighteen families were burned out.

Bank President Dead.

St. Louis (Special).—Heart disease caused the death of Theodore Bruere, president of the St. Charles Savings Bank. His friends declare that the shock suffered by Bruere when he discovered that the bank's funds had been embezzled by Cashier Anton Mispagel hastened death. Mispagel was recently convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for two years.

Three Perish in Flames.

Newton, N. J., (Special).—Three persons were burned to death in a fire near Walpack Centre, N. J. They were Mrs. Samuel Garrison, 50 years old; Mrs. Jacob Emery, 80 years, and Mrs. Garrison's daughter, aged 12 years. The fire started from some unknown cause while the occupants of the house were asleep. Three men who occupied a room in the upper portion of the house escaped by jumping, but the women were overcome by smoke and perished in the flames.

Woman Kills Woman.

Richmond, Ky. (Special).—Mrs. Nannie Nuckols, of Cartersville, shot and instantly killed Mrs. Viana Black, of Conway, at Berea College. They were attending the commencement exercises and the shooting occured on the campus near the new memorial chapel. Jealousy is said to have been the cause. Mrs. Nuckols was arrested. The shooting caused a panic among the 10,000 persons in attendance and several were badly injured.

GAVE A PENNSY CLERK $46.000

Cash Given For Coal He Ordered For Railroad.

Philadelphia (Special)—The Interstate Commerce Commission continued its investigation of the relations of the Pennsylvania Railroad officials and employes to various companies in the bituminous coal district.

The first witness was Joseph Boyer, of Altoona, chief clerk in the office of A. W. Gibbs, superintendent of motive power. Mr. Boyer said he had 200 shares of stock in the Jamison Coal Company given to him for his one-third interest in the MacLaren Coal Company. The MacLaren stock was given to him by Mr. Jamison. He also had 10 shares in the Valley Coal Company and 15 in the Edri Coal Company, which were presented to him by Capt. Alfred Hicks. Ten shares of Preston Coal Company stock were sent to him in an envelope. He was not certain who sent it, but thought it might have come from Joseph Aiken, a railroad man, or H. A. Kohn, an operator. All of these stocks paid dividends.

Mr. Boyer said also that he holds an interest amounting to $8,000 in undeveloped coal lands on the West Penn division. He paid for this stock.

In its entirety Mr. Boyer's testimony was of a startling character. His stockholdings were only a small portion of the gifts he admitted receiving from coal-mining companies. In his capacity as purchaser of fuel coal he testified that he had received from five companies an allowance of from 3 to 5 cents a ton on coal used by the railroad for fuel purposes. During the period fro mhte latter part of 1903 to date he has received a total of more than $46,000.

The money was first sent to him in cash, but later cashiers' checks were sent to Cashier Hastings, of the Second National Bank of Altoona, and placed on deposit for Boyer. The companies which made him the allowance were the Graff Coal Company, the Clearfield and Granton Coal Company, the Dunkirk Coal Company, Thomas Blythe & Co. and Smith & Turner. The Graff Coal Company allowed him 5 cents a ton and the Clearfield & Granton Company gave him a share in the profits which amounted to not less than 4 cents a ton. Blythe & Co. gave him 3 cents a ton.

He was asked why he discriminated in favor of Blythe & Co. He replied that he did not discriminate, as the money came to him without solicitation or any effort on his part. He believed that the money had been paid in the same manner to his predecessors in office and believed that he was only following the custom of the department.

KING OF ITALY WAS ON THE LIST.

Conspiracies Reported Organized at Paterson, N. J.

London (By Cable).—According to a dispatch from Vienna, printed in the Daily Telegraph, the Italian police learned that Italian anarchists living at Paterson, N. J., decided upon an attempt on the life of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy at the opening of the Milan Exposition, and dispatched one of their number to make the attempt. This anarchist, the correspondent relates, was followed through England, France and Switzerland and was arrested the moment he set foot on Italian soil at Como; but the whole affair was kept secret from the public.

It further appears, the dispatch says, that all the European governments were informed that Paterson anarchists had plotted the assassination of three sovereigns. It was this that led to the discovery of bombs at Ancona and of a plot against King Victor Emmanuel.

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent says that Premier Giolitti and Foreign Minister Tittoni had conferences on the matter with Ambassador White, who was instructed by the Washington government to afford full information regarding the procedings of anarchists in America.

Rome (By Cable).—The detectives, as a result of a clue found in Ancona, are raiding the houses of anarchists throughout the country. They searched several houses in Naples and seized inflammatory newspapers, a quantity of correspondence and photographs. Two suspicious characters were arrested.

The police have failed to locate or identify a woman disguised as a nun who was known to have mysteriously visited a certain house that they found empty. The surveillance of passengers arriving from America by way of Marseilles has increased.

It has not been decided whether the King will make his visit to Ancona as he had intended. It appears that it will depend upon the result of the investigation now in progress, although the existence of an anarchist plot there is certain.

Madrid (By Cable).—The government is convinced that Morales had no accomplices. The autopsy in his case revealed nothing abnormal. The brain was perfectly formed and the convolutions were clearly marked. The frontal lobes were prodigiously developed. The amount of gray matter in the brain was normal.

The director of the Modern School, most professors of which are anarchists, has been arrested. Several of the professors have also been arrested on charges of being implicated with Morales.

Felled Tree Wrecks Train.

Rochester, N. Y. (Special).—Speeding at a terrific rate through the darkness, a freight train on the Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg railroad struck a tree that had been blown across the tracks at Gayton curve. Thirteen cars were thrown from the tracks. Fireman Louis Franks, of Salamanca, was killed; Thomas Donaldson, engineer, of Salamanca, was badly injured, and Brakeman Louis Lewis was less severely hurt.

The New Samaritan.

He fall by de wayside—
  Ho lay dar, deef en dumb;
De Samaritan cross over,
  En holler out, "How come?"

At dat, he sorter wake up,
  En shake his'se'f, en say:
"I thought I knowed de road, suh,
  But I trip up on de way!

"I stumble in de darkness—
  I flounder all erbout;
I didn't have no kerosene,
  En so, de light gone out!"

En now, what does you reckon
  Dat Samaritan, he say?—
"I 'stonish fer ter fin' you
  In so deep a ditch to-day!

"You knowed de road wuz long, sur,
  En de night wuz comin' on,
En nobody gwine ter 'scuse you
  Kaze de kerosene wuz gone!

"So, dar ain't no use ter holler—
  Kaze none'll hear you call:
It's a fool that walks a dark road,
  En don't pick his place ter fall!"
—F. L. Stanton in The Atlantic Constitution.

THE GORING SYMPHONY

The man looked up from the desk and held his busy pen idly in his hands for some moments. Before him was a large sheet of manuscript music, the ink still wet at the place where he had left off.

He was listening now, not writing. From a room adjoining his the strains of a violin could be heard, the notes sounding in a plaintive air which penetrated through the wall. But after a few minutes the music ceased, and taking up the pen once more the man proceeded slowly to place certain notes upon the page in front of him.

It was laborious work, yet it was plainly a task that entirely absorbed him, until everything around him was completely shut out and forgotten. Presently with a sigh he put aside the pen and leaned back in his chair, glancing with a keenly critical eye over the page he had been scoring.

The music written there was the music to which he had been listening—the music played by the unknown violinist who dwelt in the next house. And yet there was a marvelous difference between the airs—original work Goring had at once recognized it to be—which had sounded in the afternoon stillness and those same airs captured and held forever prisoners upon paper. The former had been little snatches of tunes, melodic ghosts, struck off the violin with a careless touch.

But staring up at Edward Goring from the page before him were those same melodies, yet so finished were they and so cleverly elaborated that there was hardly any resemblance in them to their original.

Goring was a musician himself, dependent, indeed, upon his skill at the piano to earn his living in a music-hall orchestra. But for the last two weeks the latter building had been closed for structural alteration, and in consequence he had temporarily been without employment until it should be reopened.

It was during this enforced holiday that his attention had first been attracted by this player of unpublished melodies.

The music was still sounding in his ears at this very moment as he walked through the crowded streets, and instead of paying proper attention to the direction his steps were taking, he was holding an imaginary discussion with an eminent conductor as to the way in which certain movements of the great work should be played when the sound of people's voices raised in a shout brought him to his senses.

But the warning came too late. He had a confused vision of heavily laden omnibuses and carts bearing down upon him, and, starting back in a vain endeavor to reach the pavement he had just quitted, he was caught by the shaft of a fleet hansom and knocked down, the frightened horse inflicting a severe kick upon his prostrate body.

He felt that he must have passed through centuries of time before he completely regained consciousness. His eyes, blinking once more at a world to which they had been so long indifferent, fell upon walls which they knew to be those of a hospital ward. He rapidly regained his strength, and a week later was able to receive a visitor, a close friend of his, a man who played in the same orchestra as himself.

"I've got glorious news for you," exclaimed Arthur Mills, his pleasant, good-humored face smiling down at the invalid. "You'll never guess what I've done for you, old chap. But I'd better tell you straight away. While you've been lying here, lost brain, I have been making your name, and opened the way for you to make your fortune as soon as you are well enough to work once more.

"Three weeks ago the symphony I found on your desk was played for the first time at a Queen's Hall concert and hailed by a critical audience as a work of absolute genius."

Good heavens! This symphony which his friend had given to the world under Goring's name was partly the work of another man! Goring decided that when he was well again he would put the matter right—would publicly remove the laurels which had been placed upon his own unworthy brow and hand them over to the man to whom by right they belonged.

Yet, even when he had fully recovered, Goring, although his character was not naturally a weak one, shirked the unpleasant task of stripping himself of those rewards which he had won from the world with a single composition, part of which was not his own.

He felt it to be a matter of common honesty to proclaim the truth, and yet he temporized, and finally decided that, as an initial step in this direction, he would place an advertisement in the agony column of the daily papers, and thus endeavor to trace the mysterious composer. Such inquiries as he had so far made had been fruitless. But while the advertisement appeared regularly twice a week, no answer came to it, and as each day passed it became increasingly difficult for Goring to stand forward self-branded as a plagiarist.

Six months had gone by, and the symphony had won its reputed composer a wider fame.

At a private concert one night the voice of Fate whispered in Goring's ears, when his hostess introduced him to a tall, dark-eyed, dark-haired girl, that here was the one woman whose coming into his life would change the whole world for him.

Chance threw them several times together during the following weeks, and the warmest friendship sprang up between himself and Alice Severn.

And with his growing love for her the last scruple of his conscience died away. How could he acknowledge his false position, into which in the first instance he had been betrayed by Arthur Mills's officiousness, and stand to be derided, an object of mockery to the world, while the woman he loved was there to witness such a downfall?

And one day he told her that he cared for her—begged her to be his wife. He was a confident lover, for he believed that his cause would prove successful. But now he was bewildered by the expression on her delicate features—it was cold and hard.

"I cannot marry you," she answered, slowly, yet with evident emotion.

He stared at her dully.

"I—I dared to think that—that you were not quiet indifferent to me," he said, the glad, conquering note fading from his voice.

"Listen," she interrupted, quietly, "and I will explain why I can never be your wife. It was my own brother whose brain work you stole and introduced into your own symphony. Now, need I say any more?"

He started. It was the very last thing he had expected. He stood for some little time at a loss for words.

"I should like to hear everything," he said, at last; "to know why he never came forward to lay claim to his work."

"My brother is dead," she replied, a little brokenly. Tears were in the deep brown eyes. "He quarreled with my father, and left home, living in some miserable fashion—denying himself the necessaries of life through foolish pride. He sent for me, his only sister, but not until too late. I found him dying. But while he still had strength he gathered every remnant of it together, and played to me upon his violin the music that he had imagined would bring him fame and fortune."

There was silence between them for some moments. Goring felt that to this woman, who had loved the genius that had died before the promise of his gifts could be fulfilled, it would be almost a sacrilege to offer any defense for his own part in the wretched business of the symphony. Yet there was one thing which he could not resist mentioning.

"Why did you not tell me this before?" he asked. "Why did you let me get to love you first? Was—was it revenge you sought?"

She shook her head coldly.

"I had never heard your music played until two days ago," she answered. "I had meant to do so many times, but something had always prevented it until then. I heard the melodies which the world thinks were born in your brain, and I knew then that you had won your place in life, had lifted yourself high in the public gaze, by—unworthy means. The melodies no more belonged to you than the jewels in a Bond street shop belong to the beggar who looks at them from the pavement. I—I could not believe it at first that you, of all men, could have acted so dishonorably."

The musical world received a shock the next day. In the morning papers was a letter from Edward Goring. In it he explained, without any attempt at self-justification, the whole facts of the case, and stated that for the future the symphony which bore his name must be attributed to its real composer—Hugh Severn.

But instead of covering him with opprobrium, as he had anticipated, the critics smiled at the letter, and their general verdict upon it was expressed in a reply written by one of the most renowned among them, in which he conclusively proved that the dead man could have had little share in a symphony based on his melodies alone, as heard upon a violin, and not upon any written manuscript.

He resolved that he would leave England at once. To stay here any longer was unendurable.

He lost no time, but almost at once started to pack, and his task was nearly finished when there came a timid knock at his sitting room door. Opening it, he found Alice Severn upon the thresold.

There was a strained silence between them for some moments, a silence which Alice at last broke.

"I wish to tell you that I was wrong the other night—hasty in my judgment, bitter in my speech," she said in a trembling voice. "I did not know the whole circumstances then, and now that I do I want you to forgive me."

"I am glad you think that," he said with a sigh. "It will be a pleasant memory to carry with me out of England."

She looked up at him, and there was a wistful light in her eyes, cold now no longer, but shining with a look that made the blood throb with passionate beats through every pulse in Goring's body.

"Alice," he whispered, "need I go alone?"

She rested in the arms held out to her.

"Not if you will take me with you," was her reply.—Douglas Alexander in Tit-Bits.

THE SPARTA EXCAVATIONS.

Finds of British Explorers on the Site of Athen's Great Rival.

The walls of the city have been traced for four-fifths of their extent, and are ascertained to be not Byzantine, but Roman in period. It seems likely that the adjacent enceinte was cleared of buildings in classical times for stategic purposes. The excavators think that the ancient city may have included the area between the low hill which served as an Acropolis and the River Eurotas, in which case our notions of Spartan topography must be revised.

The second point of interest has been the investigation of the theatre, hitherto the only identified site of the ancient city, where a life sized statue of Asklepios, with portions of reliefs probably belonging to the proscenium, have been found.

But the most important result obtained has been the identification, attested by inscriptions, of the site of the Temple of Artemis Orthia, which we know from Pausanias to have been the scene of the chastisement of the youths of Sparta, where enormous finds of votive offerings have been made. The scene of the discovery is a field on the right bank of the Eurotas, about half a mile to the south of the modern bridge. From time to time boys playing in the river bed had picked up figurines of lead. Similar figurines having been found some years ago in the excavations at the shrine of Menelaos on the opposite side of the river, the British excavators suspected the existence of a second sanctuary and made a trial here on April 7. Within a few hours it was clear that the site contained an immense deposit of votive offerings. During the past fortnight a few skilled workmen, working slowly with knives, have extracted many thousands of these peculiar figurines.

At least fifty variant types have been found representing divine and human figures, musicians, centaurs, sirens, fish, and other animal forms, with inanimate objects, including altars, wreaths, vases, helmets, and mirrors. If the material and the modest scale of offerings seem to illustrate the traditional simplicity of Spartan usage, their number proves the importance and popularity of the cult. Nor are offerings of more costly material wanting. The ivory carvings include two statuettes in the round, a lion, four figures of rams, a helmeted head and a number of disks, combs, and pins. In bronze there are statuettes of a horse and a dog, and large fragments of bowls and caldrons richly decorated in repousse work. Smaller objects of both gold and silver have been found, including a silver pin with fine spiraliform decoration. Terra cotta statuettes in great variety have come to light with large quantities of pottery. Apart from this deposit, upward of 100 inscriptions have been found since the work began.

Broadly speaking, the deposit described above consists of objects which may be assigned to the sixth and fifth centuries before our era. The pottery is largely of the "Orientalizing" types, and the presence of scarabs and other imported objects confirms what has already been suspected, the presence of strong Oriental influence in Laconian art of the archaic period. The site is one of exceptional promise and more than justifies the selection of Sparta as the scene of the labors of the British school when it is remembered that the results enumerated above come from the mere fraction of the temple precinct that has been opened. Until to-day archaeologic research has done little or nothing to add to our knowledge of the State which vies with Athens herself for the commanding place in Hellenic history; and it rests with us to see that the work thus happily inaugurated is adequately sustained.—London Times.

The Lady Canvasser.

A lady canvasser in the Eye division asked a Framlingham laborer if he was in favor of protection, and he replied by inquiring what it was. The question embarrassed the lady somewhat. "Well," she replied, a trifle abashed "I cannot go into precise details at the moment, but it is a subject of vital importance to all who care for wild birds."—St. James's

With the Funny Fellows

WHAT THEY CALL IT.

Grandma says we're right in style,
A-sittin' in our automo-bile.

Grandpa says we're fit to kill,
A-ridin' in our automo-bil.

Ma, she says we ought to feel
Grateful fer our automo-beel.

Pa says there ain't no other man
Kin run an auto like he can.

Auntie preaches near and far
'Bout our lovely touring car.

Uncle Bill says he ain't seen
No where such a good machine.

Brother Jim, he keeps a-braggin'
'Bout the speed of our new wagon.

But, oh, it sounds so grand and noble
When sister Sue says automobile.
—Puck.

NO WHISKERS.

"How immaculate everything is kept around that soda fountain."

"Yes, even the ice is freshly shaved every hour."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

PLENTY OF MATERIAL.

"Why is that strange blond so popular with the college girls?"

"Sh! She assists them to arrange their 'cozy corners.'"

"Ah, she has an artistic temperament?"

"No, but her father owns four junk shops."—Chicago News.

THE DOCTOR'S WAY.

"Who is that jovial-looking man over in the corner?"

"Why, that's Dr. Pills, a very nice chap; takes life so cheerfully, don't you know."

"The life of others, no doubt."—La Rive.

WILLING SEARCHERS.

"Wake up, John," said Mrs. Weeks; "I'm sure I heard a burglar."

"K-keep quiet, m-my dear," whispered Mr. Weeks, "and I'll c-crawl under the b-bed and see if he's there."—Chicago News.

WONDERFUL.

"I just peeped into the parlor as I passed," said Mr. Phamley, "and I saw quite a freak of nature."

"Why, Bertha is in there with her young man."

"Yes. I saw two heads on one pair of shoulders!"— Modern Society.

UP AGAINST IT.

Her—"I'm sorry, dear, but the roses you sent me don't at all match my party gown."

Him—"Then I'll buy you another gown. Those roses cut $10 a dozen."—Cleveland Leader.

A HEROIC MEASURE.

"You're not in love, Robbie. You only think you are."

"Well, how the Dickens am I to find out my mistake if I am mistaken?"

"Oh, marry the young woman, by all means."—Home Notes.

HER WHEREABOUTS.

Jinks—How's your wife.

Binks—My wife is lost to sight, to memory dear.

Jinks—Why, my dear fellow, I never heard your wife was dead!

Binks—She isn't. I'm paying her $50 a week alimony.—Life.

BACKWARD.

"I understand de water supply is bad at Colon," said Meandering Mike.

"Well," answered Plodding Pete "dey ought to be ashamed of de pendin' on a water supply. Dey should have had a brewery built long ago."—Washington Star.

MAKING THE BEST OF IT.

Nervous Johnny—I love the smell of motor cars!

Hostess—Really? What an extraordinary taste! Why do you like it?

N. J.—Because when you smell it you know the danger's past.—Punch.

THE BRIDE AND THE BLEACHER

"What broke off the match between Chuck Wilkins and Min Foxley?"

"Poverty. Chuck said he couldn't stand the boost in the price of tickets to the baseball games and support a wife besides."—Chicago Tribune.

THE UGLY HEIRESS.

"Sir," said the courageous young man to the millionaire, "I come to ask permission to marry your daughter."

"And how will you support her, young man?"

"As I would any of the other trials of wealth, with what patience and resignation I can muster."—Baltimore American.

They Flag the Train.

The Midland Railway boasts that two of its stations have names which few passengers can pronounce. They are Penrhyndeudraeth and Ystradgynlais.—Tit-Bits.

Jno. F. Gray & Son
(Successors to . . . GRANT HOOVER)
Control Sixteen of the Largest Fire and Life Insurance Companies in the World. . . . .
THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST . . . .
No Mutuals
No Assessments
Before insuring your life see the contract of THE HOME which in case of death between the tenth and twentieth years returns all premiums paid in addition to the face of the policy.
Money to Loan on First Mortgage
Office in Crider's Stone Building
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Telephone Connection

LARGEST INSURANCE Agency IN CENTRE COUNTY
H. E. FENLON
Agent
Bellefonte, Penn'a.
The Largest and Best
Accident Ins. Companies
Bonds of Every Description. Plate Glass Insurance at low rates.

PIANOS AND ORGANS . . . . .
THE LESTER PIANO is a strictly high grade instrument, endorsed by the New England Conservatory, Boston, Mass; Broad Street Conservatory, Philadelphia, as being unsurpassed for tone, touch and finish.
. . . THE LAWRENCE . . .
7-OCTAVE ORGAN
is the only organ with the Saxaphone combination and correctly imitates orchestral instruments. TERMS to suit the buyer. Ask for catalogues and prices.
C. E. ZEIGLER
SPRING MILLS.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &C.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive *special notice*, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

BAD TRICK OF A GOOD TRADE.

Lawyers Point Out Evils of Personal Injury Litigation.

"The most serious evil of modern practice." This is the significant verdict pronounced upon the present abuse of personal injury litigation.

The words are used, not by the employers who suffer through this abuse, but by the Green Bag, a magazine published by and for the lawyers themselves. Practically the entire current number is devoted to this one subject.

One of the writers, in discussing the notorious runners, tells of a case in which the day after a street car collision thirty-four suits were brought from one office in favor of passengers. Drug stores and barrooms are subsidized; it is carefully noised abroad that so and so is good for twenty-five dollars if a safe case is sent him.

A case in most of our large cities must wait at least two years before it reaches a jury. The cost of a trial is large, and since this must come out of the lawyer's pocket, unless a verdict is won, he makes the cases that he wins pay for those that he loses.

Even a handsome verdict is pared down by counsel's and doctor's commissions and the cost of trial to such an extent that a plaintiff would generally fare better if he had taken the bedside settlement offered by the claim agent of the insurance company. Many an uninsured employer would pay comparatively liberally if he did not know that his money, instead of going to his injured workman, must pass across the itching palm of counsel.

English Boy's Apology.

A boy of 14, who fell from the gallery in an English music hall and was uninjured said, when taken before the manager: "Please, sir, I'm sorry; I won't do it again."

ATTORNEYS.

D. F. FORTNEY
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BELLEFONTE, PA
Office North of Court House.

W. HARRISON WALKER
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BELLEFONTE, PA
No. 19 W. High Street.
All professional business promptly attended to

S. D. GETTIG JNO. J. BOWER W. D. ZERBY
GETTIG, BOWER & ZERBY
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
EAGLE BLOCK
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Successors to ORVIS, BOWER & ORVIS
Consultation in English and German.

CLEMENT DALE
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Office N. W. corner Diamond, two doors from First National Bank. jy90

W. G. RUNKLE
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BELLEFONTE, PA.
All kinds of legal business attended to promptly Special attention given to collections. Office, 2d floor Crider's Exchange. jy90

N. B. SPANGLER
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Practices in all the courts. Consultation in English and German. Office, Crider's Exchange Building. jy90

Old Fort Hotel
EDWARD ROYER, Proprietor.
Location: One mile South of Centre Hall.
Accommodations first-class. Good bar. Parties wishing to enjoy an evening given special attention. Meals for such occasions prepared on short notice. Always prepared for the transient trade.
RATES: $1.00 PER DAY.

The National Hotel
MILLHEIM, PA.
I. A. SHAWVER, Prop.
First class accommodations for the traveler Good table board and sleeping apartments The choicest liquors at the bar. Stable accommodations for horses is the best to be had. Bus to and from all trains on the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad, at Coburn

LIVERY
Special Effort made to Accommodate Commercial Travelers.....
D. A. BOOZER
Centre Hall, Pa. Penn'a R. R.

Penn's Valley Banking Company
CENTRE HALL, PA.
W. B. MINGLE, Cashier
Receives Deposits . .
Discounts Notes . . .

H. G. STROHMEIER,
CENTRE HALL, ... PENN.
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
HIGH GRADE . . .
MONUMENTAL WORK
In all kinds of
Marble AND Granite.
Don't fail to get my prices

LADIES

Safe, Quick, Reliable Regulator
Superior to other remedies sold at high prices. Cure guaranteed. Successfully used by over 200,000 Women. Price, 25 Cents, druggists or by mail. Testimonials & booklet free.
Dr. LaFranco, Philadelphia, Pa.

...LEE'S... NEW LIFE TEA
ALWAYS CURES
CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, SICK HEADACHE,
And imparts new life to the whole system. At all druggists and dealers, 25c, or sent by mail, if your dealer will not supply you. Address,
John D. Langham, Holley, N. Y.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

S. W. SMITH, . . . Editor and Proprietor.

CENTRE HALL, . . . PENN'A.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1906

TERMS.—The terms of subscription to the Reporter are one dollar per year in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made known on application.

DEMOCRATIC CO. COMMITTEE--1906.

Bellefonte, N. W., J. C. Harris
" S. W., Patrick Gray
" W. W., George R. Meek
Philipsburg, 1st W., Dr. F. Kurtz
" 2nd W., Jacob Segar
" 3rd W., E. G. Johns
Centre Hall, D. J. Meyer
Howard, Howard Moore
Millheim, Pierce Musser
Milesburg, Edward Grove
South Philipsburg, Joseph Gates
Unionville, P. J. McDonnel, Flemin
State College, D. G. Meek
Benner, N. P., John F. Grove, Bellefon
" S. P., John Grove, Bellefon
Boggs, N. P., Ira Confer, Marnell
" E. P., J. C. Barnhart, Roland
" W. P., Seymore Conner, Milesburg
Burnside, William Hipple, Pine Glenn
College, D. A. Grove, State College R. F. D
Curtin, R. A. Poorman, Romola
Ferguson, E. P., W. H. Fry, Pine Grove Mills
" W. P., Sumner Miller, Penna. Furnace
Gregg, N. P., Josiah C. Rossman, Sprage Mills
" E. P., H. P. Herring, Penn Hall
" W. P., John Smith, Spring Mills
Haines, E. P., L. D. Orndorf, Woodward
" W. P., Ralph E. Stover, Aaronsburg
Halfmoon, Emory McAfee, Stormstown
Harris, John Wieland, Boalsburg
Howard, A. M. Butler, Howard
Huston, Henry Hale, Julian
Liberty, E. P., D. S. Smith, Eagleville
" W. P., Albert Bergner, Monument
Marion, J. W. Orr, Walker
Miles, E. P., Thomas N. Stover, Livonia
" M. P., George B. Winters, Smullton
" W. P., G. Edward Miller, Millheim
Patton, T. M. Huey, Waddle
Penn, Al. Auman, Coburn
Potter, N. P., George H. Emerick, Centre Hall
" S. P., F. A. Carson, Potters Mills
" W. P., James B. Spangler, Tusseyville
Rush, N. P., W. E. Frank, Philipsburg
" E. P., Fred Wilkinson, Munson Station
" S. P., Henry G. Danneker, Retort
Snow Shoe, E. P., Lawrence Redding, Snow Shoe
" W. P., James Culver, Moshannon
Spring, N. P., Wm. Carson, Bellefonte
" S. P., John Mulfinger, Pleasant Gap
" W. P., D. J. Kelley, Bellefonte
Taylor, P. A. Hoover, Port Matilda
Union, Mark Hall, Fleming
Walker, E. P., Solomon Peck, Nittany
" M. P., Wm. Minnich, Hublersburg
" W. P., John Cole, Zion
Worth, J. A. Williams, Port Matilda

H. S. TAYLOR, Chairman

Harris Township.

Edward Kremer, of Altoona, formerly of this place, attended the monument dedication at Bellefonte, and is now visiting Centre county friends.

J. H. Meyer, Jacob Meyer and sister, Mrs. Rachel Dale, are spending this week in Dauphin and Lebanon counties. Among other enjoyments they expect to attend the annual reunion of the Henry Moyer family, near Campbelltown.

Oliver Gibony, of Saulsburg, visited at the home of Dr. Kidder.

There was quite a heavy frost in this section Tuesday morning.

A service was held in the Reformed church Sunday evening in behalf of the Odd Fellows. The Tussey Rebekahs were also represented. The attendance was large. Rev. A. A. Black preached the sermon and chose for the text 2nd Samuel 10-12. The principal theme of his discourse was true manliness. The choir rendered some fine selections.

This district was well represented at the dedication of the Curtin monument, at Bellefonte, Friday.

As usual, a number of our people are enjoying commencement exercises at State College this week.

The locusts have taken possession of the groves and orchards, and from morning till night are filling the air with their shrill notes.

The cut worms played havoc with the corn fields. Much replanting was necessary. Otherwise corn is growing nicely. The hay crop will be short, owing to the want of rain.

Mr. Chase, a colored man from Philipsburg, spent last week in this community selling some interesting publications. His stay was an all around pleasure, as he possesses rare musical talents.

Mrs. Kidder and daughterr Mary visited in Huntingdon county.

E. R. Wolf, of Wolf's Store, and Miss Jennie Rupp, of Aaronsburg, were guests over Sunday at the home of Joseph Myers.

Mrs. Anna Glenn, of Rixford, with her two little girls are visiting Mrs. M. A. Woods.

Will Fisher and family were visitors from Sunbury.

Miss Stella Gramley, of near Altoona, spent some time here.

John Zeigler and Andrew Kremer, of the Mountain City, were recent visitors in Boalsburg.

Potters Mills.

Lloyd Smith and Harry Wilkinson, who are employed at Burnham, spent Sunday with their parents.

Mrs. H. S. Alexander and two sons, Lowell and Hugh, have returned from Mifflin county, where they spent two weeks at the Doctor's home.

Reuben Colyer was home over Sunday.

This section of the valley has been having some fine rains, and at this writing it is quite cool.

Children's day was observed at Sprucetown Sunday. The church was crowded; the program was well rendered. The children all performed their parts beautifully. Superintendent James B. Strohm and Mrs. Strohm deserve much credit for the interest they took in preparing for the service. Those present from a distance were: J. R. Bible, wife and children, Milroy; Ammon Bubb, wife and baby, Reedsville.

Barrie Harshbarger is quite ill at this writing.

Bulloch--Faxon.

Edward S. Bulloch, of Julian, and Miss Bertha E. Faxon, of Bellefonte, were quietly married at the Baptist parsonage, Milesburg, June 12th, at 9 o'clock a. m., Rev. A. C. Lathrop officiating. Mr. Bulloch is the popular agent of the Pennsylvania railroad company at Julian. Miss Faxon is the accomplished daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Faxon, of Bellefonte.

They are receiving the congratulations of hosts of friends. In a few days they will be at home to their friends in their nicely furnished residence at Julian.

Marriage Licenses.

Thomas J. Kelleher, Bellefonte.
Nina S. Strunk, Bellefonte

LeRoy W. Barto, Guyer.
Viola Burns, Guyer.

Samuel G. Walker, Spring Mills.
Olive R. Stover, Millheim.

William H. Felding, New York.
Sara E. Keichline, Pine Grove Mills.

Edward S. Bulloch, Julian.
Bertha E. Faxon, Bellefonte.

Emel-Meese.

June 5th at 10:30 a. m., Henry S. Emel and Miss Annie Meese, both of Bellefonte, were united in the bonds of matrimony at the Baptist parsonage, Milesburg, by Pastor A. C. Lathrop. Both bride and groom are held in high esteem, and the congratulations of their many friends are being extended to them.

Smith, the Photographer.

W. W. Smith, the Photographer, will be in Centre Hall Friday June 22d, from 8 to 2:30 o'clock.

Spring Mills.

There were ninety-seven tickets sold from this place to Bellefonte last Friday.

The I. O. O. F. lodge will hold their third annual anniversary the 24th inst.

A. D. Bolens, of the Lester Piano Company, Philadelphia, was a guest at the home of C. E. Zeigler Thursday.

Irvin Shirk and wife, of Glen Iron, were guests at the home of D. W. Sweetwood Saturday.

Dr. D. E. Gentzel made a trip to Milroy on Sunday. Dr. Gentzel's professional duties often call him to other counties.

Rev. S. P. Remer, presiding elder of the United Evangelical church, of Lewisburg, spent Saturday with Rev. J. M. Snyder.

Prof. W. P. Hosterman's spring term of school closed on Friday.

J. A. Wagner recently placed his order for a motor cycle and will soon be in a position to deliver mail with dispatch.

Aaronsburg.

Wm. C. Mingle and sister, Miss Nellie, were to Potters Mills Saturday.

Elias Stambaugh and Mr. Swope, of Lock Haven, visited here.

Misses Lola Stover and Jennie Rupp are spending a week in State College.

Mrs. Summers and daughter took a trip east, returning home Monday.

Mrs. Glasgow and sister, Mrs. Harshbarger, spent a few days with their mother.

Frank Guisewite and family were guests at the home of George Weaver Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Grenoble, of Yeagertown, and Mrs. Ardrey, of Bellefonte, are paying their annual visit to their father, J. C. Stover, and other friends.

Colyer.

Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Rossman spent Sunday visiting the former's brother, Calvin Rossman.

Mrs. Henry Moyer and daughter, Mrs. W. F. Rockey, were guests at the home of E. C. Ripka over Sunday.

Quite a number of people from here attended commencement exercises at State College.

Miss Fanny Bunnell, of Milroy, spent several days with Misses Mary and Blanche Moyer, on her way from State College.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Moyer are the proud parents of a bright baby girl.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Housman spent Sunday visiting friends at Millheim and Spring Bank.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT of Centre Hall School District for year ending June 4, 1906.

Tax levied for school purposes, 6 mills...	$ 863 30	
Levied for building purposes, 1-2 mill.....	71 94	
		$ 935 24
Cash on hand from last year.....	$ 18 96	
State appropriation.....	511 19	
From collector, including taxes of all kinds.....	870 69	
Cash from other sources: Township tuition, $180.00; private tuition, $19.50; sale of land, $500.00; sale of timber, $75.00.....	774 50	
Total receipts.....		$2175 34
EXPENDITURES.		
Teachers' wages.....	$1190 00	
Teachers attending institute.....	37 50	
Repairs.....	20 00	
Fuel.....	88 19	
Text books.....	100 59	
Supplies.....	53 75	
Insurance, $12.00; janitor, $56.00; exonerations, $6.50; salary secretary, including postage and making out duplicate, $20 00; treasurer's salary, $25.00; auditor's pay, $6.00; incidentals, $26.53.....	139 83	
Total amount of orders paid.....	$1629 86	
(Tax collector's commission $32 17)		
Cash in hands of treasurer, June 4, 1906..	$ 545 48	
Unpaid private tuition.....	45 00	
Total resources.....	$ 590 48	

We certify that the above account is correct.
THOS. L. MOORE,
S. S. KREAMER,
C. D. BARTHOLOMEW,
Auditors.

Witness our hand this 4th day of June, 1906.
D. A. BOOZER, President.
S. W. SMITH, Secretary.

GRANGE RALLY DAY.

Everything in Readiness for the Meeting of the State and Local Granges.

The members of Progress Grange have been busy the past few days preparing Grange Arcadia for the joint meeting of the State and local Granges. Everything is now in readiness.

The basement is beautifully decorated with pines and flowers. On this floor Progress Grange will serve ice cream and refreshments.

The following officers of the State Grange will be present to conduct the ceremonies: Worthy Master, W. F. Hill; Worthy Secretary, J. T. Allman; Worthy Chairman of the Legislative Committee, Hon. W. T. Creasy; Worthy Flora, Mrs. John Dale, and possibly several others.

The morning session will be taken up by an elaborate illustration of the local Grange degree work. The four subordinate degrees of the order will be given in full.

A free luncheon will be served in the Hall at noon, by the members of the local Granges.

The afternoon session will open at 1:30 p. m. At 2 p. m. the degree of Pomona (fifth degree) will be conferred in full form by the Centre County Grange. All fourth degree members are eligible to this degree and can make application for the degree on the day of the meeting.

At 3 p. m. the degree of Flora (sixth degree) will be conferred by the officers of the State Grange, who will have charge of the ceremonies.

At 8 p. m. a public meeting will be held to which everybody is cordially invited.

LOCALS.

Miss Emilie Alexander is in Tyrone at present, but will return within a week.

The members of the Reformed Sunday school will hold a festival on the evening of July 4th.

John H. Weber has recovered sufficiently to be able to give a good part of his time to business.

Irvin Dreese, who for some months has been living in Baltimore, will remove to Lemont, his former home.

The road supervisors are working on the township roads, giving tax-payers an opportunity to work out their taxes.

Mrs. Salome Linkhart, of Coleridge, Nebraska, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Katherine Wieland and family, at Boalsburg.

Rev. M. T. Snyder, pastor of the Evangelical church at Spring Mills, accompanied by Rev. G. W. McIlnay, called at the Reporter office last week.

Miss Mabel Allison, daughter of Hon. Wm. M. Allison, of Spring Mills, for the past week, has been the guest of her aunt, Mrs. J. F. Alexander.

Dr. Frank Bailey and Dr. J. B. Krebs, wife and daughter returned to their homes in Milton Monday after a week's visit among relatives in Pine Grove Mills.

The Linden Hall baseball club will hold a festival Saturday evening of this week, at Linden Hall. Choice refreshments will be served. Help the boys along by patronizing them.

One of fifteen graduates of the the Lower Merion High School is William McCoy Wolf, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wolf, formerly of this place. He is also president of the class. The exercises will be held Thursday of next week.

Mrs. Walter M. Kerlin and baby boy, of Cincinnati, Ohio, are east for the summer. They are now in Millheim, visiting the former's mother. A few days the beginning of the week were spent in Centre Hall, and they will stop here for several weeks on their homeward journey.

Woodward.

Allen Hess and wife, of Yeagertown, are visitors in town.

Mrs. Williams and nephew, Jay Williams, of Monessen, are spending some time here.

J. B. Gentzel, wife and son Roy, of Wolf's Store, spent the Sabbath with Mrs. Bowersox.

George and Maude Ard came home to spend the summer with their parents.

Howard Bowersox, having spent a month with his family, returned to Scranton, where he is employed by the United Telephone Company.

Mrs. William Housinger left for Philadelphia and Atlantic City, Saturday morning.

Miss Lida Hosterman spent Saturday and Sunday at Coburn.

Sober.

This is fine growing weather. All nature seems to smile.

A. L. Auman, of Coburn, visited J. Eberts on Sunday.

Some of the people from this place attended the dedication of the Curtin statue in Bellefonte Friday.

The Paradise church, recently purchased by the United Evangelical congregation, was rededicated Sunday.

U. G. Auman shot two black snakes, one measuring five feet and the other four feet.

He who would have a pull can merely take time by the forelock.

DEATHS.

MRS. W. F. CUNNINGHAM.

Mrs. W. F. Cunningham, whose maiden name was Johnston and who was born at Boalsburg, died on April 25th at Ningpo, China, where she lived with her daughter, now the wife of Rev. H. K. Wright, both missionaries in the Presbyterian church at Ningpo. Mrs. Cunningham had not been well for some time but was on the point of starting for home when she was suddenly taken worse and died. She is survived by two sisters living in Huntingdon and one brother, Rev. James M. Johnston, pastor of the Chestnut Avenue M. E. church in Altoona.

MARY F. LOWDER.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Lowder, of Oak Hall Station, Saturday afternoon were called upon to part with their little daughter, Mary F. The child, aged seven years, six months, was taken ill of diabetes about four months ago, and the disease finally caused death at the above stated time.

Interment took place Tuesday forenoon, at the Branch cemetery, Rev. Harnish, of the Lemont Presbyterian church, officiating.

JAMES A. McCLINTIC.

Gregg township lost one of her good, substantial citizens in the death of James A. McClintic, Tuesday morning. Interment will be made at the Union cemetery, Farmers Mills, Friday morning. Services to be conducted by Dr. W. H. Schuyler of the Presbyterian church, at the late residence of the deceased, 9 o'clock; at Union church, 10 o'clock.

Mr. McClintic's age was sixty-eight years, three months, sixteen days. His wife, (nee Elizabeth Grove) preceded him to the grave several years ago. The couple were childless.

GEORGE J. STIVER.

George J., the eldest son of George Stiver, Sr., deceased, died in Altoona, aged about forty-five years. He is survived by his mother, three brothers and one sister. The Stiver family, of which the deceased was a member, moved to Altoona about fourteen years ago from Potters Mills.

William From Killed.

The Lewistown Free Press contains the following account of the death of William From, brother of Jacob From, of this place:

William From, aged about fifty years, was killed by the cars just below Lewistown Junction, Wednesday evening of last week. He had been down the railroad hanging screen doors and when he was returning his attention was evidently attracted by a train on an opposite track and the passenger train which leaves the Junction at 4.57 p. m. coming along he was struck and hurled about twenty feet and his head badly crushed. He was picked up by the train that struck him and taken to Mifflintown, where the body was prepared for burial.

Mr. From was killed on the spot where his son Elmer was killed five years ago and within two hundred yards where his son William was drowned three years ago. His son Aleck was working on the track within a short distance of the point where the accident occurred.

Accidents at Linden Hall.

Martha, the six year old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Houtz, of Linden Hall, fell from a cherry tree and broke her arm, Monday afternoon. Maude, an older daughter, while making fire, was severely burned about the head and face.

Will Emery be Endorsed?

Just what the Democratic State Convention will do in the way of nominating a ticket can only be guessed at to-day, but indications point to the endorsement of Lewis Emery, the Lincoln party candidate for governor. The Lincoln Republicans, although not under that name, were largely instrumental in the election of Governor Pattison, an uncompromising Democrat.

Felding--Keichline.

The marriage of Miss Sadie M. Keichline and William H. Felding, of Brooklyn, New York, took place Wednesday, at the home of the bride's father, George Keichline, at Pine Grove Mills, at twelve o'clock. Only the immediate friends of both families were present. The young people will leave for their future home in Brooklyn on the 18th, where the groom has a home ready for occupancy.

Fire at Rebersburg.

The blacksmith shop of W. W. Hockman, at Rebersburg, was partially destroyed by fire Tuesday afternoon. The building, a two story frame, took fire from a flue. The second story was burned off. The loss is about $500. No insurance.

Rebersburg was afforded an opportunity to show the effects of its water plant when needed for fire protection. The results were most pleasing, and saved the dwelling house of Mr. Hockman from being destroyed by the flames.

Visiting cards printed at this office

An Octogenarian.

Druggist J. D. Murray is an octogenarian since Tuesday. He has been a continuous resident of Centre Hall since August 1st, 1851, having come here when the town was a mere crossroad station. He has been successful in business, having begun life here as a coachmaker, which was an important industry at that time. He followed that business until 1874, when he took the general agency for the sale of harvesting machines just then being introduced. Four years later, March, 1878, Mr. Murray purchased the Miller drug store, and since then has given that business his entire attention. He has been a successful business man, and a model citizen.

For a man of eighty years, Mr. Murray is in the pink of physical and mental condition. He is erect, with buoyant step; he has an excellent memory, and is always ready for a chat.

Squeezed Out of Business.

A local wick factory, at Milton, operated by John P. Hackenburg and H. R. Frick, was put out of business early in its history by the Standard Oil Company. This latter company controls the wick industry, and when the Milton factory began operations the mighty corporation announced a reduction in wick prices of thirty per cent., and gave out that there would be a further reduction after July 1st. The Milton company was obliged to close shop, and is now making arrangements to manufacture tape instead of wicks. Mr. Hackenburg is well known to the merchants in Penns Valley, who will regret to know that he has thus been punished by the Standard.

Teachers Re-elected.

The Millheim school board re-elected Prof. C. R. Neff, principal; Linn Emerick for the Grammar Grade and Miss Eva Moyer for the Intermediate Grade.

The Centre Hall school board re-elected James B. Strohm, Miss Lutitia Goodhart and Miss Helen Hosterman for the Grammar, Intermediate and Primary Grades, respectively. The High School is vacant.

Goodyears, Building Largest Mill.

The Goodyears, of Potter county, are probably the biggest lumbermen in the world. They are building in Louisiana the largest saw mill in the world. It is intended to cut 150,000,000 feet of lumber a year, or nearly 500,000 feet a day.

Principalship Vacant.

The principalship of the Centre Hall High School is vacant. A college graduate is wanted.

Borough School Statement.

The Centre Hall borough school district statement appears in this issue.

LOCALS.

All grain has advanced in the local market.

Teddy to Loeb: Tell congress to decide the size of holes in the peek-a-boos.

G. W. Glace and son Ceylon, of Lock Haven, visited friends in Centre Hall this week.

Mrs. James Marshall and son, W. K. Marshall, of Duboise, are the guests of Mrs. Maggie Harper.

The election for a Greater Pittsburg carried by 21,000. Allegheny voted against consolidation.

Classes C and H in the Lutheran Sunday school will hold a lawn social Saturday evening, 23rd.

George F. Baer was re-elected president of the board of trustees of Franklin and Marshall College.

After visiting in Scranton for several weeks, Miss Margie Strohm returned home a few days ago.

Mrs. James B. Strohm, Wednesday was obliged to remain in bed on account of sickness. She is not seriously ill.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Frank Bradford and Mrs. Abner Alexander drove to Lewistown Sunday to visit the family of Porter Odenkirk.

Mr. and Mrs. Arney Lee, of Pittsburg, are visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Lee, in this place. They are accompanied by their little daughter.

Mrs. Mary J. Odenkirk is back from Lewistown where for several weeks she helped care for her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Porter Odenkirk. The lady is much improved since returning from the hospital.

W. M. Cronister, ex-sheriff of Centre county, purchased the Oreminia Sand company plant, in the southern part of Blair county, and will operate it in the future. The main office of the company will be in Altoona.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Stover, of near Potters Mills, attended the funeral of George W. Packer, a well-to-do resident of Beech Creek, whose death occurred rather suddenly from neuralgia of the heart. Mr. Packer was Mrs. Stover's brother.

A. S. Stover, of Aaronsburg, Wednesday morning began the foundation for a concrete walk in front of the post office and the residence of Charles D. Bartnolomew. The walk will be continued by D. A. Boozer, fronting on his property, occupied by Barber Geary and the Reporter office. W. B. Mingle will also build a similar walk.

THE AMERICAN FEELING.

Loyalty to the Principles of Self Government.

Every American should realize that the principle of self government is a higher principle than that of loyalty to the best sovereign, for it is fidelity to the highest good of all and to virtue, intelligence and God. He who shares in the government gains in moral dignity. His manhood is developed by responsibility. He loves and will maintain a government in which his own will and intelligent choice are involved. He will feel that upon his single arm, his single voice, his single life, hangs the preservation of the government and the national freedom. This is the American feeling. It burns in every true American breast.

England is the only truly free country of the old world, and the Englishman is a free man; but our glory is that humanity itself, one and indivisible, may rise to a higher plane with us than in England. In England the son treads precisely in the footsteps of his fathers, and it is hard for a man to rise above the dead level of the class of society in which he was born. There is an oppressive weight resting on the spirit of the lower classes, and as long as the absolute caste system prevails to such an unnatural and irrational extent the government will feel no sincere desire to educate the people above their present condition. Here is our undeniable ground of superiority. Let us not cast it away by allowing the really vulgar idea of material luxury to overcome and overwhelm the higher and nobler good.—James M. Hoppin in "Old England."

THE GAME OF DRAUGHTS.

So Old That Its Origin Is Lost In the Mists of Antiquity.

Draughts in some shape or form is doubtless a very ancient pastime. Indeed, the safest thing to say about it is that its origin is lost in the mists of antiquity. Representations of persons playing at a game resembling draughts are frequently found on ancient Egyptian monuments at least 3,000 years old. The Greeks had a similar game, from whom possibly it passed to the Romans. At least the old Roman game of latrunculi seems to have been a kind of draughts, though it is doubtful if the game as now played is very ancient. The game was popular and well known in France and Spain in the seventeenth century and was probably played there and in England centuries before that. That it was from France the game came into many of the other countries is evident from the fact that the French name—jeu de dames—passed with it.

Dam or damme was once the regular English name for one of the pieces. In Germany the game is still called damespiel, in Holland the board is dambord, and in Scotland dambrod still survives. In the United States the less usual name of chequers, spelled checkers, is employed. Polish, Spanish, Italian and Turkish draughts are varieties of the same game. The Polish game, which has several peculiarities, was introduced in Paris in 1723 and was at first played on a board of 100 squares with 40 men.—Chambers' Journal.

Ability to See Everything.

A New York surgeon, says the International Journal of Surgery, occasionally takes an applicant for a position on the house staff of the hospital with which he is connected and bids him look out of a window and describe what he sees. Some men practically see nothing at all; others notice but a few things, not always the most important, while the balance appear to observe everything. It is from among the latter that the successful candidate is commonly chosen. It is to the men who see everything that every art and science is indebted for whatever progress they have made, and the surgeon's method of gauging the probable value of a young man's service has nothing in it that is trivial and unimportant.

The Ideal Camera.

The ideal camera for naturalist purposes is one of the reflex type, in which the photographer can see his object—the size of it will be reproduced on his plate, the right way up—and can see it until the moment of exposure. Such a camera with a long bellows and a lens which is intended for a plate at least one size larger than the plate he is using in his camera and also provided with a curtain shutter which works just in front of the plate, with speeds varying from a time exposure up to one two-thousandth part of a second, is the kind of instrument used by most of the naturalist photographers whose work appears in print.—Outdoors.

A Swindle.

An old couple went to a Dublin theater to have a night's amusement. The great Mrs. Siddons was playing "Mrs. Haller," and the poor bodies were kept crying all the evening. At length, at one of the scenes where the great lady came in with her handkerchief again to her eyes, the old man could stand it no longer and, starting to his feet, cried out, "Ye long nosed thief, ye call this divarshun!"

The Deciding Factor.

"The leading lady felt that she had right on her side in her quarrel with the other members of the company, but she decided to let the matter drop."

"Afraid the manager wouldn't take her part, eh?"

"No, but she was afraid her understudy would."

A Little Domestic Economy.

"What's the matter with Primly?"

"Why, he went home with a new hat the other day, and it didn't fit very well, so his wife cut his hair away wherever it stuck."

TRICKS IN THE NAVY

HOW THE MEN CONTRIVE TO PUNISH UNPOPULAR OFFICERS.

Jack Tar Has Many Effective Ways of Getting Full Revenge For His Grievances—The Difference Between a "Lay Down" and a Mutiny.

American men-o'-war's men don't mutiny these days. They know the punishment that would be meted out for that sort of thing, and their average of intelligence and of esprit de corps is infinitely higher than that of the crews of the old time frigates who really did mutiny, much as is talked about the glories of the old navy by the ancient flat feet of the wooden navy, still in the service. A genuine mutiny on board any kind of ship is a good deal like what General Sherman termed war. The entire British navy in every part of the world upon a preconcerted and passed around word once mutinied—it was in the latter part of the eighteenth century—at a certain hour. There were doings then and afterward. The doings afterward arranged matters so that there has never been a genuine mutiny on board one British man-o'-war since. The yardarms were busy standing the strain of the swung men for long months after that mutiny, and it was a salutary lesson for naval mariners the world over.

But discontented men-of-war's men in the American navy, suffering under what they deem imposition or a withholding of their rights, can, and sometimes do, make it mighty unpleasant on board their ship for the commander thereof and for the officers directly concerned with their grievances.

Such acts as heaving missiles at disliked officers are not done in the navy today, but the bluejackets have little methods of their own of getting back at severe or imperious officers. "Laying down" is one of their schemes, and it is an efficacious method. The men of a ship's company cannot be punished in a bunch for not coming up to a set standard in the performance of work, and they know how to take advantage of that knowledge. The amount of work that a disaffected ship's company can't do in a given space of time is something immense. In the matter of coaling ship, for example, they can either make life miserable for the commanding officer, if he is the man they have it in for, by loafing on their job through all the watches and dragging the dirty and unpleasant coaling task through an interminable length of time, or they can punish any watch officer for whom they have got it in by "showing him up."

In the latter case they calmly wait till the watch officer who has incurred their displeasure takes the deck and assumes direct command of the work of coaling, and then they proceed to give an exhibition of how frantically a ship's company of naval sailor men can work without doing anything. They shovel away furiously, but somehow or another very little coal seems to find its way over the ship's side and into the bunkers. The bluejackets in the coal lighters pant and perspire under the strain of labor that looks quite terrific, but there is a monumental lack of headway in the coaling of the ship.

The disliked officer of the deck may chafe and mutter deep and dark things under his breath, but this doesn't get coal into the bunkers. When he makes his report to "the old man" of the amount of coal that has been got aboard during his watch it is found by comparison that it is only about one-third the amount that was hoisted over the side during the watch of the preceding officer of the deck, who happened to be popular with the men. A matter of this sort always sets a commanding officer to thinking, for men who are old enough to be commanders of American men-of-war have learned by experience that it is as easy as launching a dingey for a naval officer to acquire and hold the good will of enlisted men and that the usefulness on board of a ship of an officer who has sacrificed the confidence and good will of the men for'ard is just as good as gone.

And so it comes to pass that nowadays few officers of the United States navy fail to apprehend how well it pays them to make themselves popular with the men for'ard. In the old navy it often happened that officers who had earned the ill will of the bluejackets actually feared to go for'ard at night after lights were out, and there was a reason. Such officers, taking the chance, would no sooner set foot under the fo'c'sle, where, after lights out, there was only the dim illumination of a single standing light, than they would have to dodge all manner of missiles—"soup and bully" cans, chocking blocks, mess gear, boots, anything and everything throwable that the sailors and marines, in and out of their hammocks, first laid their hands upon. On such an occasion the officer who was the target had but one thing to do, and that was to scoot aft as fast as his legs would carry him. He could make complaint to the commanding officer the next day if he were foolish, but he rarely secured the punishment of any men for'ard. The throwers couldn't be singled out.

But there are modern occurrences in the American navy equally illuminating. A deck officer who had gained the extreme ill will of the men for'ard was attached to a cruiser on the China station some years ago. He was a fine drillmaster, and it became his duty to take landing parties of the ship's company ashore at Chemulpo for drill instruction. When the men for'ard heard of this order the word "lay down" went around among all hands. It was a slouchily accoutered gang of 100 bluejackets that appeared on deck to compose the first landing party. There seemed nothing particularly the matter with the men's military makeup except that there was a general look of slovenliness about them. Each man had all of his gear on according to regulations, but somehow or another all hands looked seedy, awkward, untrained and unmilitary—this despite the fact that the men belonged to what was rightly considered one of the crack crews of the whole American navy.

The disliked officer got the men ashore and started to drill them. They fell down in a body at the simplest orders. Half of them came to a present arms when the other half came to an order arms. The officer berated them and tried again. The men did worse than before. The officer began to march them. Apparently not ten men in that landing party knew the difference between fours right and left oblique. The movements were a howling farce, and the foreign naval officers ashore stood by laughing boisterously. The unpopular deck officer flew into a rage and began to drill the men one by one. Every man went through the individual drill, manual and movements, like a major, and when the officer had drilled about half of them in this way he started again to give them orders in a body. Again they were like a pack of recruits. The inextricable jumble into which the men plunged themselves warranted the glee of the foreign officers. The disliked officer decided to punish the men, and he marched them five miles into the country over a bad road. The men straggled along like a flock of pursued sheep, with no order whatever and all as solemn as owls about it. The officer marched the men back to the landing after the ten miles had been covered and got them aboard the ship. Then he reported to the commanding officer that it was the stupidest pack of bluejackets he had ever commanded.

"Stupid?" the commanding officer said. "You must be dreaming. Those men you had ashore today make one of the crack battalions of the whole American navy. I shall take them ashore myself tomorrow and find out what's the matter. You shall accompany me with the landing party."

The "old man," an extremely popular commander among the bluejackets, did take the landing party ashore on the following day. Every man appeared on deck spick and span, alert, all a-quiver with mettle. The commanding officer got them ashore and put them through their manual. The bluejackets were as one man with their pieces. The skipper then put them through the movements, and the clean, practiced fashion with which the bluejackets performed the evolutions caused the foreign officers who had laughed the day before the greatest amazement. When the party returned to the ship the disliked officer put in his application for a transfer.

When a chief engineer on a man-o'-war of today acquires the dislike of his men—the "black gang"—they are capable of making heavy trouble for him. Aside from the commanding officer, it might almost be said that of all the officers attached to a modern war vessel it is most necessary for the chief engineer to possess not only the good will, but the actual devotion, of the men under him. The chief engineer is held strictly accountable for the preservation in good condition of the ship's boilers and machinery. A loose screw may very easily disable an engine, and it is the simplest thing in life to loosen a screw without anybody being the wiser. One cut rivet is enough to make a boiler useless, and crown plates may be let down easily enough. A crime of this sort has never been actually fastened upon an enlisted man in the engineer's department of an American ship of war, but it is a matter of common knowledge in the navy that those chief engineers who are unpopular with the men under them have far the most trouble with the machinery and boilers in their charge, and some of these disliked chiefs have to expend a great deal of ink and paper in explaining to the department just why there are so many breakdowns in the gear over which they have control. It is quite possible for so low rated a man as even an aggrieved coal passer to get his chief engineer tangled up with a court of inquiry.

Moreover, it often happens that an unpopular chief engineer can't get his men to make steam. The firemen apparently work hard enough, but they don't get the revolutions out of the propellers. News travels just as fast from the cabin to the fo'c'sle as it does from the fo'c'sle to the cabin, and when the firemen hear that their unpopular chief engineer has been ordered to get the ship to such and such a port at such and such a time they just catch one another's eyes, and the ship doesn't get there in that time or anything like it. It would make no difference if the chief engineer himself were to stand watch in the fire rooms twenty-four hours at a stretch. The steam registers wouldn't take any upward leaps on account of his presence. The assistant engineers also stand in need of the good will of the black gang. On ships attached to which there have been two assistant engineers, one of them liked and the other of them out of favor with the black gang, it has frequently been observed that the speed of the ship during the watches of the disliked engineer has fallen short by knots of the speed got out of the engines by his brother officer.

And so it goes. Things are about the same the world over, and men are human on board ship as well as they are on dry land. A gang of railroad construction hands will "lay down" on an unpopular foreman in just about the same way that a disaffected gang of bluejackets will "show up" an unpopular officer.

But "laying down" isn't mutiny.—Washington Star.

His Preference.

Lady—Are you not ashamed to be begging on the streets? Beggar—Well, yes. I'd sooner do it in the pulpit or at a church bazaar, but fate is against me.—London Tit-Bits.

See whether you got proper credit for subscription.

MAKE YOURSELF KNOWN.

A Little Story That Shows the Value of Acquaintances.

How professional men make acquaintances can be illustrated by the story of two men whom I know. One of them, a dentist, had a practical father, who taught him how good an investment good clothes and many friends might be. This doctor lived for many years at leading hotels and at evening mingled socially with the guests. There was never a pleasanter man than he at these leisure times, nor a man of better appearance, although during the early years he was constantly in debt to his father, and in all this social life he never mentioned his profession or his work unless such personal talk came naturally into the conversation. Each year he went to Europe and dined at the captain's table, always in immaculate evening clothes. Sometimes he went and returned by the same ship, for there was little to gain by staying abroad. Everybody liked him, and today he has an immense practice, a considerable proportion of which he admits frankly can be traced to his steamship acquaintance. One day a year ago he met a lawyer of about his own age and degree of success at their club.

"I'm going abroad Saturday," said the lawyer. "Come along," he added, half in jest. The doctor hesitated for a moment in thought. "All right," he said. "What boat?" The lawyer told him and then asked with some surprise how he could manage to be away on such short notice, and if he had intended to take his vacation at that time. "I've been over eighteen times," said the doctor, with a genial smile, "and for the same reason that you have gone and are going. We'll work the boat together, you and I."—Arthur Goodrich in Leslie's Monthly Magazine.

The First Anthracite Coal.

When the first two tons of anthracite coal were taken into Philadelphia, in 1803, the good people of that city, so the records state, "tried to burn the stuff, but at length, disgusted, they broke it up and made a walk of it." Fourteen years later Colonel George Shoemaker sold eight or ten wagon loads of it in the same city, but warrants were soon issued for his arrest for taking money under false pretenses.

Invaluable.

"In what way could you be of any use to an employment bureau?" said the proprietor.

"Simplest thing in the world," replied the shiftless looking applicant. "You are always in need of men to fill positions, and I'm always out of a job."—Detroit Free Press.

A Step Too Far.

Author—It's a wise man who knows when he's well off.

Friend—Yes?

"C. told me that everybody was talking about my new book."

"And what then?"

"I was foolish enough to ask what they said."

GRAIN MARKET.

Rye	65	Wheat	84
Barley	48	Oats	35
		Corn	48

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Lard	08	Butter	12
Potatoes	50	Eggs	15

Over-Work Weakens Your Kidneys.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

All the blood in your body passes through your kidneys once every three minutes.

The kidneys are your blood purifiers, they filter out the waste or impurities in the blood.

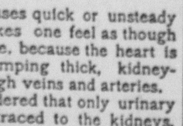
If they are sick or out of order, they fail to do their work.

Pains, aches and rheumatism come from excess of uric acid in the blood, due to neglected kidney trouble.

Kidney trouble causes quick or unsteady heart beats, and makes one feel as though they had heart trouble, because the heart is over-working in pumping thick, kidney-poisoned blood through veins and arteries.

It used to be considered that only urinary troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all constitutional diseases have their beginning in kidney trouble.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney remedy is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.



Home of Swamp-Root.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghampton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Unquestionably The Best . . .

MORNING NEWSPAPER

In Pittsburg is

The Post

All Newsdealers Sell it.

The Publisher's Claims Sustained

UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

The Publishers of **Webster's International Dictionary** allege that it "is, in fact, the popular Unabridged thoroughly re-edited in every detail, and vastly enriched in every part, with the purpose of adapting it to meet the larger and severer requirements of another generation."

We are of the opinion that this allegation most clearly and accurately describes the work that has been accomplished and the result that has been reached. The Dictionary, as it now stands, has been thoroughly re-edited in every detail, has been corrected in every part, and is admirably adapted to meet the larger and severer requirements of a generation which demands more of popular philological knowledge than any generation that the world has ever contained.

It is perhaps needless to add that we refer to the dictionary in our judicial work as of the highest authority in accuracy of definition; and that in the future as in the past it will be the source of constant reference.

CHARLES C. NOTT, *Chief Justice.*
LAWRENCE WELDON,
JOHN DAVIS,
STANTON J. PEELLE,
CHARLES E. HOWRY,
Judges.

The above refers to WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

THE GRAND PRIZE (the highest award) was given to the International at the World's Fair, St. Louis.

GET THE LATEST AND BEST

You will be interested in our specimen pages, sent free.

G. & C. MERRIAM CO., PUBLISHERS, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

Tablets, all sizes, at the Reporter office.

...The Index...

Bellefonte, Pa.

Have you used any of the new

Initial Box Paper

We have a fine fabric finish, with the initial embossed in white, that we are putting out as a

Summer Special

at

25 cents

It is an exceptional value.

...The Index...

PENNSYLVANIA... RAILROAD

Schedule in Effect May 27, 1906

Trains Leave Centre Hall

FOR MONTANDON and intermediate stations, Sunbury, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Wilkesbarre, Scranton and Williamsport: 7.04 a. m., 2.35 p. m. week-days.

FOR ELMIRA and intermediate stations, 2.35 p. m. week days.

FOR BELLEFONTE, Tyrone, and intermediate stations, 8.16 a. m., 3.36 p. m. week days.

FOR ALTOONA and Pittsburg, 3.36 p. m. week-days.

FOR LOCK HAVEN and intermediate stations, 8.16 a. m. week days.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA
Condensed Time Table. Week Days.

Read Down. No. 1	No 3	No 5	Stations	Read Up. No 6	No 4	No 2
A.M.	P M	P M	Lv. Ar.	P M	P M	A M
7 10	2 45	7 05	..BELLEFONTE	9 40	5 20	9 40
7 21	2 56	7 16	..Nigh	9 27	5 07	9 27
7 26	3 01	7 21	..Zion	9 21	5 01	9 21
7 33	3 08	7 28	..Hecla Park	9 15	4 55	9 15
7 35	3 10		..Dunkles	9 13	4 52	9 13
7 39	3 14	7 33	..HUBLERSBURG	9 09	4 48	9 09
7 43	3 18	7 38	..Snydertown	9 06	4 44	9 05
7 45	3 20	7 40	..Nittany	9 04	4 41	9 02
7 47	3 22	7 43	..Huston	9 02	4 38	9 00
7 51	3 26	7 48	..LAMAR	8 59	4 35	8 57
7 53	3 28	7 50	..Clintondale	8 56	4 32	8 54
7 57	3 32	7 54	..Krider's Spring	8 52	4 28	8 51
8 01	3 36	7 59	..Mackeyville	8 48	4 23	8 46
8 07	3 42		..Cedar Springs	8 42	4 17	8 40
8 10	3 45	8 07	..Salona	8 40	4 15	8 38
8 15	3 50	8 12	..MILL HALL	8 35	4 10	8 33
			(N. Y. Central and Hudson River R. R.)			
11 45	9 04		.....Jersey Shore	3 26	7 52	
12 20	9 35	Arr.	W'msport	Lve 2 50	7 20	
12 29	11 30	Lve.	W'msport	Arr. 2 30	6 50	
			(Philad. & Reading Ry.)			
7 30	6 50		.....PHILA	8 36	11 30	
10 20	9 02		.....NEW YORK	4 30	9 00	
			(Via Philad.)			
P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M	
10 40			.....Ar New York.....Lv	4 00		
			(Via Tamaqua)			

J. W. GEPHART, General Superintendent

Just received a fine line of Shirts, price

50 cents

A fine line of Four-in-hand Ties, at

25 cents

KREAMER & SON, Centre Hall, Pa.

LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE

SPECIAL FARMERS TELEPHONE CO.

The convenience of the city added to the delights of the country. The farmer and market in touch. Information from nearest railway station available. Doctor always within speedy call with . . . .

FARMERS' TELEPHONE SERVICE

PENNSYLVANIA TELEPHONE CO

Contract Dept., Bellefonte, Pa.

TO THE NEW BEGINNERS . . . .

We will save you money if you buy anything of us from A COOK STOVE to A PIANO, or that in the Furniture Line. Give us a trial.

Smith Bros., Spring Mills, Pa.

A New Line of Shoes

FOR SPRING

Freed Bros. Plow Shoes
Kangaroo Calf
Congress
The W. L. Douglass Dress Shoe for Men and Boys

ALSO A COMPLETE LINE OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FINE SHOES

F. E. WIELAND, Linden Hall

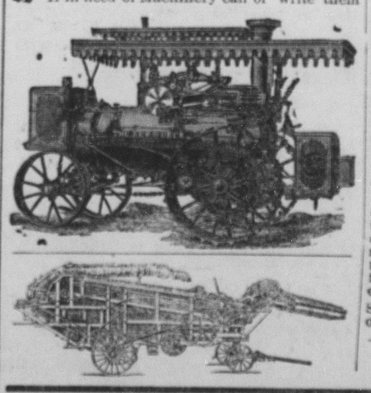
W. D. Strunk & Son, Centre Hall, Pa.

AGENTS FOR

Huber Manufacturing Co.

HARRISBURG, PA.

If in need of Machinery call or write them



BELLEFONTE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Week Days.

EASTWARD. 6	4	2	STATIONS.	WESTWARD 1	3	5
PM.	P. M	AM	Ar. Lv.	AM	AM	PM
6 30	12 50	8 50	.....Bellefonte.....	6 30	10 15	3 00
6 10	12 40	8 40	.....Coleville.....	6 35	10 20	3 07
6 07	12 37	8 37	.....Morris.....	6 38	10 23	3 12
6 03	12 35	8 35	.....Stevens.....	6 43	10 27	3 17
6 00	12 31	8 31	.....Hunters.....	6 46	10 30	3 21
5 55	12 28	8 28	.....Fillmore.....	6 50	10 34	3 26
5 50	12 24	8 24	.....Briarly.....	6 55	10 40	3 32
5 45	12 20	8 20	.....Waddles.....	7 00	10 45	3 35
5 27	12 07	8 07	.....Krumrine.....	7 12	10 57	3 50
5 20	12 00	8 00	...State College..	7 25	11 10	4 05
4 30		7 45	.....Struble.....	7 27		4 10
4 25		7 40	.....Bloomsdorf...	7 31		4 15
4 20		7 35	Pine Grove Cro	7 35		4 20

WANTED: By Chicago wholesale and mail order house, assistant manager (man or woman) for this county and adjoining territory. Salary $20 and expenses paid weekly; expense money advanced. Work pleasant; position permanent. No investment or experience required. Spare time valuable. Write at once for full particulars and enclose self-addressed envelope.

SUPERINTENDENT, 132 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
6 May 17.

Why not advertise in the Reporter?

Cause of Headaches

You must look well after the condition of your liver and bowels. Unless there is daily action of the bowels, poisonous products are absorbed, causing headaches, biliousness, nausea, dyspepsia. Ayer's Pills are genuine liver pills.

We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Before that cough turns into a serious throat or lung trouble, stop it with

Jayne's Expectorant Cures Coughs and Colds

it has proved its real value during 75 years.
Ask your druggist for it.

Jayne's Expectorant Cures Coughs and Colds

For 75 years the favorite family medicine for throat and lungs.

FARM AND GARDEN

HINTS.

The cheapest and most economical food raised on the farm is the poultry.

In providing nests see that they are so located that they are handy both for the hen and for you.

No breed is so fine that you can make it pay well if you mismanage your poultry farm.

Feed enough coarse food. It promotes digestion and helps to keep the fowls healthy.

Don't sell the eggs from your best hens in the market when you have a surplus. Sell them to people who will pay the price they are worth.

It is not enough to put fresh water into the drinking vessels. A good washing is absolutely essential to keep them clean and sanitary for the hens.

When driving never hurry a horse up hill.

Be ever kind to the dam before the colt is born.

Don't let the horses have too much water at the first of the plowing season.

A sheep is a fine animal to have on the farm; but it is best to keep on the safe side of a boom.

Add to the capacity of the farm by adding to the strength of the soil.

Anything less than full feeding at any period is a sacrifice of net profit.

Clover is richer than grass in muscle formers and is the best for young stock.

Next to old horses old sheep are among the most disappointing animals which are kept for profit.

In breeding be sure to select a male that is from a family better in your line of dairying than your herd.

Keep a close watch over the sucking colts. A blemish or an injury now may ruin the value of the future horse.

Diet against constipation in either sow or pigs as it appears and give linseed meal or the raw oil in her slop.

Don't overfeed brood sows first few weeks after farrowing.

Stop scours in pigs with twenty drop doses of carbolic acid in sow's slop, or two tablespoon doses of sulphur in sow's slop till results are obtained.

Nearly all coughs in pigs are produced by cold or damp beds or drafts of air. Remove the cause. For coughs rub chest with equal parts linseed oil, aqua ammonia and spirits of turpentine.

LAMB FEEDING.

The recent lamb feeding tests at the Ohio experiment station show that nitrogenous foods for such feeding may be grown on the farm as well as that of fat-forming foods. The four lots were fed the same protein roughage, consisting of alfalfa and clover, with some admixture of blue grass, one and one-half pounds daily per lamb, were fed to all of the lots. The grain rations for the various lots were as follows:

Lot 1—Six parts corn.

Lot 2—Five parts corn, one part cottonseed meal.

Lot 3—Fire parts corn, one part linseed oil meal.

Lot 4—Six parts corn; a stock food was fed this lot in amounts as directed by the manufacturers.

Varying amounts of the above were fed, ranging from 75 pounds per lamb per day at the beginning on November 30, 1905 (grain had been fed for awhile before the experiment began), to 1.5 pounds during the last part of the experiment, which closed on March 13, 1906. No marked difference in gains resulted from the various rations, the four lots averaging slightly over .3 pounds per day per lamb for 104 days.

On March 22 and 23 the lambs were slaughtered. The dressed percentages of the various lots, including caul and kidney fat, were as follows:

Lot 1, 53.5; lot 2, 50.9; lot 3, 51.1; lot 4, 51.9.

The carcasses of the lambs in lots 1 and 4, especially in lot 1, showed more internal fat than did those of lots 2 and 3, and were considered less desirable for the block on this account.

FOR THE HARNESS.

The following formula is said to produce a blacking that possesses all the elements of vitality to the leather and resistance to water. It is excellent for harness, buggy tops, etc.

Old harness, if hard may be washed in warm water, and when nearly dry, grease it with neatsfoot oil.

The ingredients of the black are: Three ounces turpentine, two ounces white wax to be dissolved together over a slow fire. Add one ounce ivory and one dram of indigo, to be well pulverized and mixed together.

When the wax and the turpentine are dissolved, add the black and the indigo and stir until cold. Apply to the harness very thin, and brush well afterward. The polish resulting will be fine.

Another good black is made of 1 dram of bone black, 60 drops of concentrated hydrochloric acid, 12 drams of alcohol, 1 1-2 drams of gum arabic, and 3 ounces of water.

A good soap for general leather purposes is made of Castile soap and lampblack. Melt the soap and mix in the lampblack while warm. Three parts beeswax, two parts soap, and one part lampblack, all by weight, heated and mixed thoroughly, make excellent harness scap.

HOW TO BREED POTATOES.

Stock breeders apply natural laws in reproducing superior stock. To raise superior potatoes the same natural laws must be applied. Begin now and breed up your potato stock.

Select for seed not the largest or the smallest, but those smooth, firm and finely shaped. Cut them from end to end, not across grain, as that cuts the sinew of the seed potato and smaller potatoes always result when seed potatoes are cut any way, as is usually done.

Then let them lie for a few hours in the sunshine until a thin film forms over the cut surface. Then they are ready to plant. Plant them cut side down, if possible. They will grow if planted the other way, but it takes the sprout longer to come up from the under side of the cut seed potato. Make other conditions right, and keep this work up year after year and a wonderful crop of superior potatoes will be the reward.—Vernon A. Allen in The Farmers' Voice.

HOME-MADE KNIVES.

One or more good butcher knives can be made by almost any one that is handy at a small cost. If you have a piece of steel 1-8 inch thick or an old broken handsaw lying around, take a rule, mark a straight line two inches from edge and ten inches long, lay the saw on a flat piece of iron, take a common cold chisel and cut out this piece you marked with the line. Then stick one end in the fire, heat red hot, take a small punch or ten-penny nail and punch a hole one inch from end to centre then the second hole two inches from this one. Get two pieces of one inch black walnut board same width as knife, trim smooth and bore two holes to correspond with those in knife. Put two rivets through the holes, place on grind stone and grind one edge down and knife is complete.—J. J. Barrett, Georgetown, Ky.

WEEDS IN THE CORN.

I find it is a difficult matter to keep the weeds down, especially in the corn field, writes C. C. Gibson, of Morgan county, Ill., to Farmers' Review. I do it by careful cultivation and having only about 20 acres to a man and team. I have neither the morning glory or bind weed to trouble me. I am not troubled with any kind of weeds in my small grain except when I get a poor stand of grain. Then weeds of different kinds take the place of the grain. The kind of weed making the most trouble in our vicinity is a grass known as fox tail. We do not find the state law as to obnoxious weed at all effective

GRIT FOR POULTRY.

Many people make a mistake in not providing enough grit for poultry in the summer time. They seem to think that as long as young chickens and old hens run out of doors, even for a portion of the time, they can help themselves to all the grit necessary. But when one raises many chickens year after year, grit suitable for poultry gets mighty scarce and it is always advisable to keep dishes of oyster shells and crushed rock around in various places where the chickens and hens go, so that they will have access to suitable grit at all times.

HOW THEY SELL HOGS IN IOWA.

The farmers have taken to advertising out in Iowa, and they say they are making money by it. "I sold $200 worth of hogs with a fifty-cent advertisement," said a farmer in Winterset. That's a pretty big return. One-half of one per cent is not a very large advertising charge. One of these days the farmers will get to be as wise and shrewd as the fellows who sell real estate and stock.

IDLE MARES.

Idle mares are not so likely to bring forth good colts as are mares that work. The brood mare can be worked, but it needs to be worked with judgment. Some men go to extremes and work the mares too much. Hard work is bad, but light work is beneficial.

WHITE CLOVER ON CLAY SOIL.

On heavy clay soil lawns may be made with white clover, which grows rapidly, improves the soil and prepares it for grasses. An ounce will plant about ten square feet.

Old Game of Football.

Football with unreformed rules was played in Atherstone in Warwickshire, England, the other day. The ancient custom of playing it in the thoroughfares was observed. Business was practically at a standstill, the windows of private and public buildings barricaded, and a huge crowd, made up of mill hands, miners, quarrymen and others, chased a huge football through the streets. The custom was inaugurated some time before the granting of Magna Charta, and has been observed annually for upwards of seven hundred years.

During 1905 172 climbers lost their lives on the Alps.

The Bad Habit of Exaggeration

By Beatrice Fairfax.

EXAGGERATION is simply a dressy form of untruthfulness.

Very often as much harm is done by exaggerating a fact as by actually telling an untruth.

It is all a matter of habit and can be cured if one takes the trouble to try hard enough.

The trouble is that with some people the cold fact never seems big enough, they must enlarge on it.

Hundreds become thousands, inches become yards under this skilful manipulation. They feel that they cannot impress people unless they can make a big story.

In reality, people soon grow to place no reliance on the stories told by the exaggerator.

They know that if he tells them he saw a crowd of thousands of people it was really only a crowd of a few hundreds.

If he tells them he has met a perfectly beautiful girl they know she is moderately pretty, and so forth.

His stories are of no virtue, because they cannot be relied on.

There is no characteristic more contemptible than that of telling untruths.

A small lie is just as bad as a big one. Some people seem constitutionally unable to tell the truth. They lie on all occasions, even when they have nothing to gain by it.

One reason for this is that they cannot bear to appear not to know everything. No matter what you tell them, they will have had similar experiences

They boast of knowing people whom they have never met.

They tell marvellous tales of experiences they have never gone through.

And they never seem to imagine that there is a limit to the credulity of their listeners.

Don't get the habit of telling petty untruths. It is a horrid habit and can't help but have its effect on your character.

Don't go about thrusting unpleasant truths upon your friends before you are asked your opinions, but when you are asked tell the truth.

If you are given to exaggeration, try and cure yourself. Learn to give plain facts without distortion.

It is a fine thing to establish a reputation for truthfulness and reliability.

Don't for a moment imagine that because it harms no one a lie is excusable. It harms you, even if no one else is affected by it.

One little lie can work up a great tangle of deceit. It grows like a snowball and the first thing you know you are fathoms deep in deception.

Stick to the truth in big and little things, and remember that "a lie that half the truth is ever the blackest of lies."—New York Journal.

The Dead Man and His Money

By Elbert Hubbard.

THE principle that a dead man cannot own property, and that he can control property only just so far as it pleases the living, through sentiment, to respect his desires when alive, and no such thing as inherent rights of the dead can obtain, is everywhere admitted.

Now, the reason money diverts to next of kin is based on the legal fiction that the kin need it. In other words, the idea that the family is a clan still obtains, and that to keep the money in the clan is right and proper—the clan being supported by its members and no other.

Young children may need support—so do cripples and old folks. Yet parents have no legal claim on a grown-up son's property, neither have sick, crippled or defective sisters and brothers.

Cases are constantly occurring where widows and children are left penniless, the deceased husband and father leaving no property, and this condition, instead of being their undoing, is their making. Money left to people who do not earn it is usually a curse.

Dr. Johnson said that the Law of Primogeniture was a good thing, as it limted the number of fools in a family to one. The abolition of the Law of Inheritance would limit the number of fools, rogues, incompetents and other remittance men to a point where their existence would no longer be a menace to civilization.

The nations of the earth that have died the death were ruined by and through those who inherit that which they had not earned.

The man who consumes and wastes and does not produce is a burden like the grasshopper.

And women loafers are as bad as men.

To inherit money, as a rule, stops the evolution of the individual. Our so-called smart set is made up of people who have been damned by inheriting money they did not earn, and so are a danger and a disgrace to civilization.

The problem of civilization is to get rid of the parasite.—New York American.

The Great American Office Boy

By Arthur Warren.

ALMOST difficult person to "organize" is the office boy. We hear so much about the bright American boy, and the achievements of the public schools, that the wonder is where the office boys come from. They bring certificates of some sort from their teachers, but—! Every big concern has a procession of boys trooping through its offices and works day after day. But the boys, for the most part, are obstinate and incompetent. When a bright boy appears he finds his opportunity quickly enough, and if he has staying powers he will get on. But the majority of youngsters that apply for jobs have no manners, they can't spell, and they are always watching the clock. They don't know whether San Francisco is in Cuba or the Philippines, or whether Los Angeles is in Spain or the Sandwich Islands and discrimination in the matter of foreign postage is beyond them. Discipline they object to, and they abhor taking orders. When it comes to that, the average young American of today does not take orders easily. He seems to suspect some hideous design upon his freedom and equality. After all, rudimentary information in geography, orthography, the wearing of hats and the omission of coats in offices, and certain glimmerings of politeness are not without importance in business. The average applicant for office-boydom has no notion of responsibility. He will take a job today and abandon it tomorrow, on any pretext, or on none at all.

But in capacity for vexation the average stenographer can give him points. Most stenographers are good laundresses or baseball pitchers spoiled. Polysyllables try their souls; the uncommon word fuddles their keys; language is, in their minds, a device by which intelligent communication can be prevented, and initiative is a term without meaning. They believe that punctuation is given only to the gods, for they themselves know nothing of it. On the other hand, really capable stenographers are among the most helpful equipments of a business office but, their rarity is beyond belief.—Success.

Fashions in Crime.

By Former Police Commissioner McAdoo, of New York City.

COMPARED with what it is today, New York thirty years ago was a mere village. Crime was then congested in spots; criminals' headquarters were as well known as the City Hall. The old-time sleuth would go down to certain places, mostly south of Fourteenth street, and well known, at least by reputation, to old New Yorkers, and get some one to tell him who committed the last job, or probably have the thief himself give up the property. Start the old-timers talking about old "joints" and you will give them a pleasant hour. Twenty years ago I stood on the steps of a down-town hotel with a celebrated detective, and in the course of an hour he pointed out twenty professional crooks, all specialists. They were as well known as the big men in the financial district, and it was considered a privilege to meet them.

The old veteran burglars, with a dark-lantern, a bottle of chloroform and a sponge, half of a candle, a bundle of keys, a big revolver and a knife, a kit of tools, and a black-jack, belong to a school entirely different from these people. The old-time burglar survives now, mostly in suburban places. He operates in New Jersey or Long Island, and attacks the isolated house; he has to make sure of the dog, and he goes armed as aforetime, prepared for a hard fight and a long chase, if necessary. Then the army of confidence men is constantly changing. The old fellows are either in jail or dead, and the new ones are not yet sufficiently known to the police; they have not built up their reputations, as it were. Strange to say, however, the old swindlers still remain staple goods in the criminal market. Advertise it as you will, the deacon from the mountains of Tennessee or the peaceful villages of Indiana still comes on to get his bundle of counterfeit money.—Harper's Weekly.

Wind Increases Niagara's Flow.

When strong westerly winds pile up the water of Lake Erie at its eastern end, where the outlet is, the flow over the Niagara cataract is sometimes increased 40 per cent. above the normal volume.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN

A WOMAN IN UNKNOWN LABRADOR.

In Harper's Magazine Mrs. Leonidas Hubbard writes of her perilous but successful journey through Labrador, where her husband lost his life two years ago. Mrs. Hubbard wts the first white person to cross the country since 1838. Her maps are the first correct maps ever made.

"In undertaking a Labrador expedition of exploration," says Mrs. Hubbard, "it was my purpose to carry to completion the plans which Leonidas, Jr., my husband, had mapped out for himself in his expedition of 1903.

"Mr. Hubbard planned to explore and map one and perhaps both of the two large unknown rivers of northeastern Labrador—the Northwest River, draining the great interior lake, Michikamau, to Hamilton Inlet; and the George River, draining the northern slope of the plateau of Ungava Bay—to witness the annual caribou migration said by the Indians to take place about the upper waters of the George River; to visit in their home camp the Nascaupee Indians, or 'Barren Ground People;' and to secure to the name, besides the honor of mapping the rivers, that of being first after McLean to cross the six hundred miles of unexplored wilderness lying between Hamilton Inlet and Ungava Bay. In 1838 John McLean, a trader of the Hudson Bay Company, had crossed this part of Labrador, but he left no map, and his account of the journey is so incomplete that to this day it is not certain what route he took. Thus the country still remained terra incognita.

"It seemed to me fit that my husband's name should reap the fruits of service which had cost him so much, and in the summer of 1905 I undertook and in every particular successfully completed the work which Mr. Hubbard had so greatly desired to have the honor of doing.

"My expedition demonstrated that geographers were mistaxen in supposing the Northwest River, draining Lake Michikamau, and the Nascaupee River, draining Seal Lake, to be two distinct rivers. They are one and the same, the outlet of Lake Michikamau carrying its waters northeast to Seal Lake, and thence southeast to Hamnton Inlet. The head waters of the Nascaupee River I traced northward through Lake Michikamau and the other lakes and streams leading to the height of land—a narrow strip of bog some three hundred yards in width—and located the head waters of the George River immediately beyond it, following three hundred miles to its mouth the course of the stream, which, at its source a tiny rivulet, is at its discharge into Ungava Bay a great river three miles in width, and securing correct maps of the waters traversed. I witnessed also the annual caribou migration, and visited in their home camps the two bands of Indians inhabiting the northern slope of the plateau—the Montagnais and the Nascaupees—travelling three hundred and fifty miles of wilderness before seeing any human faces other than those of my crew. On the 27th of August I reached the George River Hudson Bay Company's post at Ungava, first after McLean to cross the country.

"The entire journey of six hundred miles was accomplished in a few hours less than sixty-one days, forty-three days of actual travel and eighteen days in camp; for we did not travel on rainy days, and sometimes not on Sunday. We had all we could eat all the time, and at the journey's end there was, including my gifts to the Nascaupee Indians, a surplus of one hundred and fifty pounds of provisions."

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

If the finger nails are brittle and break easily, rub vaseline on and around them after washing them. It will prove very beneficial.

Warts will quickly disappear if painted with tincture of iodine once a week and rubbed with carbonate of soda each time after washing.

Those who desire to gain flesh should not fail to eat a light lunch before retiring; an empty stomach feeds upon the flesh of the body.

Common table salt is one of the best dentifrices known. It will whiten and preserve the teeth, harden the gums and sweeten the breath.

Dont go to bed to worry and stew over all the frets and perplexities of the day, that is, if you value a clear skin and a charming expression.

Cold sores may be very much relieved by bathing them with camphor every few minutes. It will reduce the swelling and dry them in a few hours. When it is necessary to use the soap in a public toilet room take the precaution to wash it. Skin diseases are easily contracted through soap.

Too much sleep is rarely possible during the childhood and exhaustive states; on the other hand, too much sleep is harmful to those in full tide of vigor.

Sleeping apartments should not only be ventilated at night and in the morning, but currents of air should pass through them freely throughout the day.—Woman's Magazine.

THE PASSING OF MATRIMONY.

It is woman's refusal to marry, and woman's restiveness in marriage— for the immense majority of our divorces are asked for by the wife—which so alarm us today.

For both these facts there is the same explanation; the character of our women is changing faster than the character of matrimony. The women of the past were as children compared with the women of today.

Some few great names there always were to show what was possible to the sex; but the majority were ignorant, weak, and absolutely isolated. Today in America our women are as well educated as men in many cases, often even more so; and then wide reading and general acquaintance with facts of life, past and present, together with rapidly increasing organization among them, give them a character and courage previously unknown.

This change is not, as some thinkers claim, a morbid demand for masculine power and privilege. It has nothing to do with sex. It is the development of the humanness in women.—Charlotte Perkins Gilman, in Harper's Bazar.

SIGNS OF LONG LIFE.

The woman who desires long life must have eyes round and wide rather than long and narrow. If they are brown or hazel, life will be longer than if they were black or violet.

The brow must be ample and slope back slightly from an absolute perpendicular. The head must be wide behind and over the ears.

The brow must be wide and full and well set, and the chin square and firm.

The nose must be wide and full through its whole length, and have open, easy, dilating nostrils. This indicates a good heart and good lungs.

If the orifice of the ear is low, indicating a deeply seated brain, there is a better chance of long life.

The woman who appears taller in proportion when sitting down than when standing has a good chance to live long. If the body is long in proportion to the limbs the heart, lungs and digestive organs are large.

LINEN GOWNS THE VOGUE.

Linen gowns are to be in great demand this summer, and all grades of weight are fashionable, from the sheerest to the heaviest. Embroidery and lace are both fashionable trimmings, and while there is such an overwhelming amount of so-called hand embroidery as to make one fairly tired of it, it must be admitted that the handsomer embroidered linen gowns are most beautiful. The price asked for the most expensive of these puts them beyond the reach of the great majority, but fortunately for this same majority there is a great variety of pattern robes at remarkably low prices, easily made to look well.—Harper's Bazar.

DESIGN FOR PINCUSHION.

A very dainty little pincushion can be made by cutting two heart-shaped pieces of linen, enough larger than your cushion to leave a border an inch and a half wide on every side. Line these pieces with pink lawn and in the centre of the upper one embroider a small design in eyelet and solid work. Make a row of eyelets on both pieces of linen in the shape of a heart. When the embroidery is finished place the cushion between the two linen covers and lace them together with pale pink ribbon, running it through the eyelets and finishing the whole by bows of ribbon at top and bottom.

THE EMPIRE SCARF

It is long.
It is plain.
It is flowered.
It is very graceful.
It adorns an empire rig.
It will figure as an evening wrap.
It may be had in gauze, chiffon, crepe and silk.

FASHION NOTES.

Empire coats for girls are in exceedingly good taste as well as very fashionable, the loose cut concealing any unformed lines of the figure and adding to the general comfort of the garment.

The craze for plaids and checks extends to auto wearables as a matter of course, some of the plaid silk coats being especially handsome.

Very few will bear the severe line caused by the abrupt upturning of the hat brim at the front, therefore every one should study the effect well before the mirror before adopting the style.

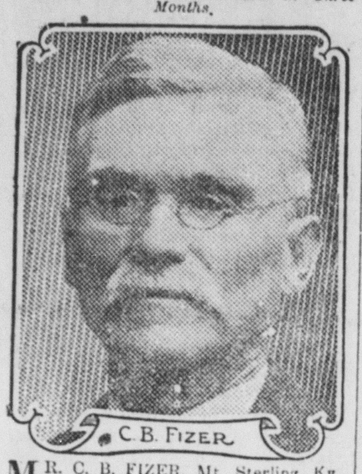
Children's dresses grow so much prettier each season that we are wondering what they will be like fifty years hence. The simplest are always the prettiest, and how can a simple dress be different each year and always prettier? We cannot answer the question and yet we know that their styles change.

An exquisite effect is produced by embroidering large white dots on a coral-pink linen suit. The dots are arranged in design so as to give the effect of an all-over embroidery, and one can do all this embroidery herself, even to the stamping of the dots. Mark them by a small thimble or other round object that will make a dot one-half inch across when completed.

Charity begins at home and generally stays there.

KIDNEY TROUBLE

Suffered Two Years—Relieved in Three Months.



MR. C. B. FIZER, Mt. Sterling, Ky., writes:

"I have suffered with kidney and bladder trouble for ten years past.

"Last March I commenced using Peruna and continued for three months. I have not used it since, nor have I felt a pain.

"I believe that I am well and I therefore give my highest commendation to the curative powers of Peruna."

Pe-ru-na For Kidney Trouble.

Mrs. Geo. H. Simser, Grant, Ontario, Can., writes:

"I had not been well for about four years. ***I had kidney trouble, and, in fact, felt badly nearly all the time.***

"This summer I got so very bad I thought I would try Peruna, so I wrote to you and began at once to take Peruna and Manalin.

"I took only two bottles of Peruna and one of Manalin, and now I feel better than I have for some time.

"I feel that Peruna and Manalin cured me and made a different woman of me altogether. I bless the day I picked up the little book and read of your Peruna."

It is the business of the kidneys to remove from the blood all poisonous materials. They must be active all the time, else the system suffers. There are times when they need a little assistance.

Peruna is exactly this sort of a remedy. It has saved many people from disaster by rendering the kidneys service at a time when they were not able to bear their own burdens.

A Sausage Story.

"What do you think that stupid Nora of mine did this morning?" said Mrs. Martin to her friend, Mrs. Rose, as they met at market. "She threw away all our sausage for breakfast because they burst open in cooking, and she thought they were spoiled."

"I'm not laughing because you lost your breakfast," said Mrs. Rose, "but the word 'sausage' sends our family nearly into convulsions. When the Maythams visited us a short time ago, I ordered some sausage for breakfast. I wanted it particularly nice, so I cautioned Nellie, who was just over from Ireland and had only been with me two weeks, to be sure and prick each sausage so they would not burst open. She looked a trifle dazed, and I explained, 'Just stick a fork in each one.' A beam of intelligence crossed her face and I felt sure she comprehended and our simple breakfast would be all right.

"Imagine our feelings when Nellie, next morning, deposited in front of George, a platter on which the sausages marched in battle array, each bearing aloft a kitchen fork! I said 'each,' but I am mistaken—one poor little sausage brought up the rear with a corkscrew. Nellie, realizing from my face that something was wrong, explained apologetically, 'Indade, mum, the forks give out, end I sez to myself, sez I, wan prick will do for the little wan.'"

A literally true tale, this.—Good Housekeeping.

There is scarcely a gem known to the lapidary which has not been found in America. There are several gems that are almost peculiar to this country and that should be better known for their intrinsic beauty. Among these are the golden beryl of Connecticut (it is a brilliant yellow, full of life and sparkle) and the curious chlorastrolites and thomsonites of Lake Superior, which are useful as a green and mottled background in designs.

About ten species of "vegetable sponges" are now cultivated in the warmer parts of Africa and Asia, especially in Algeria. The fruit is edible before maturity, but on ripening the pulp separates from the fibrous material, which then becomes an excellent substitute for real sponge for the toilet, bathroom and many other purposes. The Algerian sponges are in large demand in Paris.

Not So Now.

"The trouble with most people," said the lecturer, "is that they have never learned to say 'no.'"

"Evidently," said a sad-looking man who had succeeded in getting in on a pass, "you haven't been soliciting life insurance since these graft exposures were begun."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Adolescent insanity, defined in the Dictionary of Medicine as Hebephrenia, a form of insanity characterized by great mental depression, deterioration of moral qualities and of mental power, and self-centred, selfish delusions. It usually terminates in dementia.

In a recently invented acetylene blowpipe oxygen is used with acetylene, and very high temperatures are obtained, owing to the absence of inert nitrogen from the flame. It is claimed that with this blowpipe a rod of pure iron serves as a soldering stick, and the heat is so great that a little of the carbon in the flame unites with the iron, converting it into mild steel. Considerable use is predicted for the new blowpipe in making repairs at sea. It is believed that a ship's frame could be soldered with its aid.

COMMERCIAL

R. G. Dun & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" says:

Buiness maintain wholesome progress and mercantile collections improve. The week's aggregate transactions show the effect of the holiday and seasonable quiet in certain lines, but a good gain is noted in comparison with the corresponding period of any previous year. Uncertainty regarding the crops caused unusuel conservatism at the Northwest until this week when the outlook became sufficiently encouraging to restore confidence. In many jobbing lines there is no prospect of vigorous activity until Fall, but wholesale distributon is now heavy and retail business is only retarded at points where temporary weather condition are adverse. Little idle machinery is reported at manufacturing plants, except in a few cases of labor disputes, and several substantial increases in wages became effective of June 1. Railway earnings thus far recorded for May exceeded last year's by 11.1 per cent.

Aside from the strike of founders and moulders the iron and steel industry is in splendid condition.

Footwear factories are supplied with orders that will maintain full activity for two or three months and supplementary contracts for Fall delivery continually arrive from salesmen or by mail.

Bradstreets says:

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending May 31 are 2,526,739 bushels, against 4,334,373 last week, 1,309,223 this week last year, 1,937,208 in 1904 and 4,708,995 in 1903. Corn exports for the week are 614,915 bushels, against 818,097 last week, 457,914 a year ago, 327,166 in 1904 and 1,013,871 in 1903.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Baltimore.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; receipts, 13,289 barrels.

WHEAT—Weak; spot, contract, 88@88¼; July, 82 asked; August, 80¾ asked; steamer No. 2 red, 80@80¼; receipts, 3,505 bushels.

CORN—Firmer; spot, 55½@55⅝; June 55½ asked; July 55@55¼; September, 54⅞@55⅛; steamer mixed, 51¾@51⅞; receipts, 17,627 bushels.

OATS—Firm; No. 2 white, 40@40½; No. 3 white, 39½@40; No. 2 mixed, 38¼@39.

RYE—Dull; No. 2 Western, 66@66½ export; 70@71 domestic; receipts, 3,003.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged; fancy imitation, 17@18; fancy creamery, 21@22 fancy ladle, 15@16; store-packed 13@14.

EGGS—Steady and unchanged; 16½.

CHEESE—Strong and unchanged; large, 10¾@11; medium, 11¼; small, 11½.

SUGAR—Steady and unchanged; coarse granulated, 4.80; fine, 4.80.

New York.—RYE—Easy. No. 2 Western, 67½ f. o. b. New York.

WHEAT—Spot barely steady. No. 2 red, 94 nominal elevator; No. 2 red, 95 nominal f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 90¾ nominal f. o. b. afloat.

CORN—Spot firm. No. 2, 58½ nominal elevator and 58½ nominal f. o. b. afloat; No. 2 yellow, 59 nominal; No. 2 white, 59½ nominal.

OATS—Spot steady. Mixed oats, 26 to 32 pounds, 39½; natural white, 30 to 33 pounds, 40@40½; clipped white, 38 to 40 pounds, 41@42½.

BUTTER—Easy. Street price, extra creamery, 20@20½; official prices, creamery, common to extra, 14@20; renovated, common to extra, 12@16½.

EGGS—Firm. State, Pennsylvania, and near-by, fancy, selected, white, 22; do., choice, 20@21; do., mixed extra, 17½@20; Western firsts, 17; seconds, 16@16½; Southerns, 14@16.

POULTRY—Alive steady; Western broilers, 25@26; fowls, 13½; turkeys, 11@12; dressed easy; Western broilers, 22@26; turkeys, 14; fowls, 11@12½.

BEEF—Easy; family, 11.00@15.00; mess, 8.50@9.00; city extra India mess, 16.50@17.00.

LARD—Easy; Western prime, 8.75@8.80; nominal; refined easy; continent, 9.20.

SUGAR—Raw firm; fair refining, 2 15-16@2 31-32; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 15-32@3½; molasses sugar, 2 11-16@2 27-32; refined firm.

POTATOES—Irregular; Bermuda per barrel, 3.50@7.00; Southern, 2.00@5.50; State and Western, per bag, 2.75@3.00; Maine and Eastern, 2.50@3.00; European, 2.50@2.75.

Live Stock.

New York.—BEEVES—Steers slow and a shade lower; bulls steady; cows steady to firm. Common to prime steers, 4.15@5.35; bulls, 3.60@4.35; cows, 2.15@4.25.

CALVES—Veals 25c. higher; buttermilks nominal. Veals, 4.50@7.00; choice and extra, 7.12½@7.25; dressed calves steady; city dressed veals, 7½@10½c. per pound; country dressed, 6½@9½c.

SHEEP and LAMBS—Sheep steady; lambs 25c. lower; yearlings 25@40c. lower. Sheep, 3.50@5.60; prime yearlings, 7.00; lambs, 7.75@8.50.

HOGS—Market a trifle easier; heavy and medium hogs quoted at 6.80@7.00; mixed Western, 6.30.

Chicago.—CATTLE—Market best steady; others dull. Common to prime steers, 4.00@6.10; cows, 3.00@4.50; heifers, 2.75@5.10; bulls, 3.25@4.25; calves, 2.75@7.25.

HOGS—Market weak. Choice to prime heavy, 6.50@6.55; medium to good heavy, 6.45@6.50; butchers' weights, 6.47½@6.55; good to choice heavy mixed, 6.45@6.50; packing, 6.00@6.47½.

SHEEP—Market steady. Sheep, 5.00@6.25; yearlings, 5.90@6.35; shorn lambs 5.25@6.60.

IN THE FIELD OF LABOR.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen has now over 80,000 members.

The chief labor unions of Germany collect over $4,000,000 a year in dues.

International Typographical Union has obtained the eight-hour day in 445 cities.

Cleveland (O.) machinists will form a union of toolmakers, diemakers and die sinkers.

Carpenters of Memphis, Tenn., have been granted an increase of five cents an hour.

WORTH QUOTING

Baby thinks a good deal of his dad, but it takes mamma's kiss to cure a hurt finger, says the domestic philosopher of the Indianapolis Star.

Pennsylvania Railroad disclosures are making President Cassatt believe that everybody but father worked the coal mines, observes the Baltimore Sun.

Says the New York Press: "It is a good deal better to think poetry than to write it, and better to write it than to print it." Still there's very little harm in printing it if nobody reads it.

Spanish financiers have brought out an ambitious new plan to build a railway in Africa joining a port on the Mediterranean near the Straits of Gibralta with some port far down the coast, thus affording a new route of transportation in Africa, and, as they hope, affording a quicker route from Spain to the west coast of South America.

Too many architects in San Francisco. Too many of all-so-called genteel professions everywhere. Why do not men get back to the soil, where they are sure of a living, anyway, remarks the Massachusetts Ploughman. Farming is the most ancient pursuit, for Adam was, according to Tennyson, the first grand old gardener who smiled at the claims of long descent.

Farming has reached the stage where large profits are hardly possible without heavy investments in working animals and machinery. Given a farm workable by machinery, the next important point is the man who works it. An energetic class of farmers on farms adapted to thorough-going methods can hardly fail to become prosperous.

The Earl of Wemyss, who is eighty-eight years old, solemnly informed the House of Lords that Great Britain had no army and only sixty up-to-date cannon. On the same day, laughingly adds Town Topics, the official news of the surrender of Turkey was announced, and seriously impaired the effect of the eloquent speech of the noble lord, who was requested to take a seat on bench No. 23.

The horse refuses to go, and his value has advanced. On January 1, 1907, there were 14,364,000 horses in this country. On the first day of 1906 there were 18,718,000. In nine years there has been an increase of 30 per cent. The gain in the number of mules has been great, but not so large. In 1897 there were 2,215,000. This year, notwithstanding the heavy purchases made by the British government during the Boer war, there are 3,400,000.

Says Samuel Merwin in "Success Magazine:" The President's "muckrake" speech, in spite of its frank and outspoken plea for honest, merciless exposure of rascals high and rascals low, was at once seized on by the rascals and their newspapers as gleefully as if it were a defense of second-story work and porch climbing. Already the rebaters and bribers and adulterers and respectable grafters are beginning to walk abroad with the old smile, and to say, "After all, this is a pretty good country and a pretty good world."

There can be no dissent that pictures suggestive of crime and vice displayed broadcast where they meet, the eyes of children—meet them, whether they will or not, are thrust before them—can not but have demoralizing influence, remarks the Indianapolis News. There is no parent of whatever condition that would not shield his girl or boy from such things. We have had in recent times awful examples of the young led astray. How much they have been helped down by the display of bad pictures may be easily felt in any reckoning.

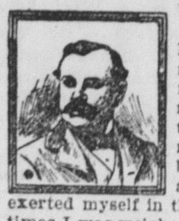
It seems especially incredible to the editor of the Success, that a strong, sturdy, self-made man, who has had to fight his way up from poverty, and who feels the backache in every dollar he has earned, should let his savings slip through his fingers in the most foolish investments, with scarcely any investigation, often sending his money thousands of miles away to people he has never seen and about whom he knows practically nothing, except through an advertisement which has attracted his attention, or through the wiles of some smooth, unprincipled promoter.

There was a touch of humor in the bloodless duel between M. Millevoye, the French editor, and Comte de Noailles. After the shots were fired the editor hustled away, perhaps to get out a special edition. The Comte Mathieu de Noailles scurried across the field with an ugly looking knife in his hand, uglier than the pistol, and hacked away at a wooden fence at the end of the ground. "I have it!" he shouted, after a minute, the "it" being M. Millevoye's bullet, which the count put in his pocket. He has evidence that something was fired in his direction. Of course, it is bad form to hit.

SEVEN YEARS AGO.

A Rochester Chemist Found a Singularly Effective Medicine.

William A. Franklin, of the Franklin & Palmer Chemical Co., Rochester, N. Y., writes:



"Seven years ago I was suffering very much through the failure of the kidneys to eliminate the uric acid from my system. My back was very lame and ached if I overexerted myself in the least degree. At times I was weighed down with a feeling of languor and depression and suffered continually from annoying irregularities of the kidney secretions. I procured a box of Doan's Kidney Pills and began using them. I found prompt relief from the aching and lameness in my back, and by the time I had taken three boxes I was cured of all irregularities."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

BEFORE THE TRAIN LEFT.

(From the Toledo Blade.)

The lady of the good intentions sat in the union depot awaiting the departure of the train for Elmore, scheduled to leave at 5.01 P. M. She was sitting beside her sister and two children and, of nervous temperament, was observed to be restlessly moving about in her chair.

"Norwalk division east," yelled the station-master as he strode across the big marble floor.

"Good-bye, good-bye," smiled the lady of good intentions to her sister, as she grasped the two children and stepped toward the gate. There was one loving embrace and a kiss.

"Don't forget to wind the clock tonight," she admonished.

"All right," rejoined her sister.

"Norwalk division east," came in stentorian tones from the man in the blue suit with big brass buttons on his coat.

"Say, Mary, remember the cat. Feed her," again the traveler said.

"All right, sister, I won't forget."

"And say, Marie, lock all the doors. Burglars might get into the house," almost stunned the crowd that was listening to the dialogue with amusement.

"Norwalk division east," expostulated the station-master, who knew the woman wanted to board the train. "Only one minute, lady."

"Heavens, I forgot my bundles!" she finally groaned, and rushing into the depot, quickly secured it.

"Train, train!" the woman tearfully supplicated, as the big locomotive was slowly steaming out. "Conductor!" she cried.

But the Norwalk division east had gone.

"CHURCH SIDE" OF A HAT.

A milliner who works in a large city says that one day a woman came into the store very much excited and wanted the trimmings on her hat changed. She said that it had been trimmed on the wrong side.

"But," said the saleswoman, "the trimming is on the left side. That is where it ought to be."

"It doesn't make any difference whether it ought to be in front or back, or right or left, it's got to be on the church side."

"Church side?" gasped the astonished girl.

"Yes, church side. I sit right next the wall in church, and I'm not going to have all that trimming next the wall. I want it on the other side, so the whole congregation can see it."

The trimming was promptly placed on the "church side" of the hat.

Advices received from Commander Hosley report the drydock Dewey to be making excellent progress.

A bureau has been established in New York, whose purpose is to save Italian immigrants from padrones.

BUILDING FOOD

To Bring the Babies Around.

When a little human machine (or a large one) goes wrong, nothing is so important as the selection of food to bring it around again.

"My little baby boy fifteen months old had pneumonia, then came brain fever, and no sooner had he got over these than he began to cut teeth and, being so weak, he was frequently thrown into convulsions," says a Colorado mother.

"I decided a change might help, so took him to Kansas City for a visit. When we got there he was so very weak when he would cry he would sink away and seemed like he would die.

"When I reached my sister's home she said immediately that we must feed him Grape-Nuts and, although I had never used the food, we got some and for a few days gave him just the juice of Grape-Nuts and milk. He got stronger so quickly we were soon feeding him the Grape-Nuts itself and in a wonderfully short time he fattened right up and became strong and well.

"That showed me something worth knowing and, when later on my girl came, I raised her on Grape-Nuts, and she is a strong, healthy baby and has been. You will see from the little photograph I send you what a strong, chubby youngster the boy is now, but he didn't look anything like that before we found this nourishing food. Grape-Nuts nourished him back to strength when he was so weak he couldn't keep any other food on his stomach." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

All children can be built to a more sturdy and healthy condition upon Grape-Nuts and cream. The food contains the elements nature demands, from which to make the soft gray filling in the nerve centres and brain. A well fed brain and strong, sturdy nerves absolutely insure a healthy body.

Look in pkgs. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

WHAT FATHER DOES.

Mothers may talk, work, struggle, to make their sons models by which to shape a new heaven and a new earth. But the boy's world is in the man who is in his father, and the boy believes that, whatever may be right on Sundays or at prayer time, the things that are really good, that really count in life, are what father does. Moreover, it is what father does which defines the means with which the boy shall work, the sphere wherein his efforts shall be shaped. In a word, what father does is the beginning as it is the end of the boy's achievements.

STOPS BELCHING.

Cures Bad Breath—Positive and Instant Cure Free—No Drugs—Cures by Absorption.

A sweet breath is priceless.

Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers will cure bad breath and bad taste instantly. Belching and bad taste indicate offensive breath, which is due to stomach trouble.

Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers purify the stomach and stop belching, by absorbing foul gases that arise from undigested food, and by supplying the digestive organs with natural solvents for food.

They relieve sea or car sickness and nausea of any kind.

They quickly cure headache, correct the ill effect of excessive eating or drinking. They will destroy a tobacco, whisky or onion breath instantly.

They stop fermentation in the stomach, acute indigestion, cramps, colic, gas in the stomach and intestines, distended abdomen, heartburn, bad complexion, dizzy spells or any other affliction arising from a diseased stomach.

We know Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers will do this, and we want you to know it. This offer may not appear again.

6166 GOOD FOR 25c. 143

Send this coupon with your name and address and your druggist's name and 10c. in stamps or silver, and we will supply you a sample free if you have never used Mull's Anti-Belch Wafers, and will also send you a certificate good for 25c. toward the purchase of more Belch Wafers. You will find them invaluable for stomach trouble; cures by absorption. Address MULL'S GRAPE TONIC CO., 328 3d Ave., Rock Island, Ill.

Give Full Address and Write Plainly.

All druggists, 50c. per box, or by mail upon receipt of price. Stamps accepted.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.

The Mississippi River was on a rampage and the sanctum of the Bingtown Bazoo was drifting aimlessly on its troubled waters. Ye editor of the Bazoo gazed thoughtfully across the miles of flooded landscape.

"Say, pop," remarked the devil, with a grin, "now'd be a fine time to run that editorial of yourn on 'Whither are we drifting?"—*Puck.*

Washing Feathers.

Make large bags of thin cotton and empty the feathers into them. Dissolve half a bar of Ivory Soap in a tub of moderately warm water and put a bag of feathers in. Let soak for half an hour; then work well with the hands and rinse through two warm waters. Lay on airing table to dry.—ELEANOR R. PARKER.

It is thirty years since Rysdyk's Hambletonian died.

Old bachelors all were Newton, Descartes, Spinoza, Michael Angelo, Kant, Voltaire, Gibbon, Beethoven, Sir Francis Drake, Watts, Cooper, Hume, Washington Irving, Whittier and Walt Whitman.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Trade of the United States with Spain and Portugal amounted in the fiscal year 1905 to over thirty-four million dollars, against less than twenty millions in 1895, a decade earlier.

FITS, St. Vitus' Dance; Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. H. R. KLINE, Ld., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Great quantities of textile machinery are being exported.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle

The Russian Czar is fully a head shorter than the Czarina.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion; never fails. Sold by Druggists. Mail orders promptly filled by Dr. E. Detchon, Crawfordsville, Ind. $1.

Germany has 29,200 physicians, averaging one to every 1700 inhabitants.

FACE ALL BROKEN OUT.

Troubled Almost a Year — Complexion Now Perfect and Skin Soft, White and Velvety.

"I had been troubled with a breaking out on my face and arms for almost a year and had the services of several physicians, but they didn't seem to do any good. Some time ago one of my friends recommended Cuticura to me. I secured some, and after using it several months I was completely cured. I can highly recommend Cuticura Soap as being the very best complexion soap made. It creates a perfect complexion, leaving the skin soft, white, and velvety. I now use Cuticura Soap all the time and recommend its use to my friends. Maud Loggins, R. F. D. No. 1, Sylvia, Tenn., Aug. 1, 1905."

Folly and failure roost on the same perch.—Chicago News.

Dr. Biggers Huckleberry Cordial Cures All Stomach Troubles, Teething Children, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, etc. At Druggists 25c and 50c per bottle.

Some whaling ship may yet blunder upon the North Pole by accident.

IN STRICT CONFIDENCE.

Women Obtain Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Help.

She Has Guided Thousands to Health.—How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cured Mrs. Alice Berryhill.

It is a great satisfaction for a woman to feel that she can write to another telling her the most private and confidential details about her illness, and know that her letter will be seen by a woman only.

Many thousands of cases of female diseases come before Mrs. Pinkham every year, some personally, others by mail. Mrs. Pinkham is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for twenty-five years under her direction and since her decease she has been advising sick women free of charge.

Mrs. Pinkham never violates the confidence of women, and every testimonial letter published is done so with the written consent or request of the writer in order that other sick women may be benefited as she has been.

Mrs. Alice Berryhill, of 313 Boyce Street, Chattanooga, Tenn., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"Three years ago life looked dark to me. I had ulceration and inflammation of the female organs and was in a serious condition.

"My health was completely broken down and the doctor told me that if I was not operated upon I would die within six months. I told him I would have no operation but would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. He tried to influence me against it but I sent for the medicine that same day and began to use it faithfully. Within five days I felt relief but was not entirely cured until I used it for some time.

"Your medicine is certainly fine. I have induced several friends and neighbors to take it and I know more than a dozen who had female troubles and who to-day are as well and strong as I am from using your Vegetable Compound."

Just as surely as Mrs. Berryhill was cured, will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure every woman suffering from any form of female ills.

If you are sick write Mrs. Pinkham for advice. It is free and always helpful.

It is estimated that 70,000 persons are engaged in Ireland in the various processes of the great linen industry.

HICKS' CAPUDINE IMMEDIATELY CURES HEADACHES Breaks up COLDS IN 6 TO 12 HOURS. Trial Bottle 10c. At Druggists

Libby's Food Products

enable you to enjoy your meals without having to spend half your time between them over a hot cook-stove.

All the cooking is done in Libby's kitchen—a kitchen as clean and neat as your own, and there's nothing for you to do but enjoy the result.

Libby's Products are selected meats, cooked by cooks who know how, and only the *good* parts packed.

For a quick and delicious lunch any time, in doors or out, try Libby's Melrose Pate—with Libby's Camp Sauce.

Booklet free, "How to Make Good Things to Eat." Write

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

YOU CANNOT

CURE

all inflamed, ulcerated and catarrhal conditions of the mucous membrane such as **nasal catarrh, uterine catarrh caused by feminine ills, sore throat, sore mouth or inflamed eyes** by simply dosing the stomach.

But you surely **can cure** these stubborn affections by local treatment with

Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

which destroys the disease germs, checks discharges, stops pain, and heals the inflammation and soreness.

Paxtine represents the most successful local treatment for **feminine ills** ever produced. Thousands of women testify to this fact. 50 cents at druggists.

Send for Free Trial Box

THE R. PAXTON CO., Boston, Mass.

THE DAISY FLY KILLER destroys all the flies and affords comfort to every home. One will box lasts the entire season. Harmless to persons. Clean, neat and will not soil or injure anything. Try them once and you will never be without them. If not kept by dealers, sent prepaid for 20c. HAROLD SOMERS, 149 Dekalb Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

PENSION FOR AGE. A new order will give pension for age. Write me at once for blanks and instructions. Five of charge. No Pension, No Pay. Address W. H. WILLS, Wills Building, 312 Indiana Ave., Washington, D. C. Patents and Trade-Marks Solicited.

WINTER Wheat, 60 Bushels per acre. Catalogue and samples FREE. Salzer Seed Co. Box L., La Crosse, Wis.

ADVERTISE IN THIS PAPER. IT WILL PAY BEST

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1906.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS.

Reformed—Centre Hall, morning; Union, afternoon; Spring Mills, evening.

Lutheran—Spring Mills, morning; Tusseyville, afternoon; Centre Hall, evening. Children's service.

Presbyterian—Centre Hall, preparatory service Saturday 2:30 p. m., communion Sunday morning; Spring Mills, afternoon.

[Appointments not given here have not been reported to this office.]

The Horse Sale.

Ten horses were sold by D. A. Grove at the sale Saturday afternoon. Most of these were sold privately. The horses were a fine lot, probably the best ever offered at this point.

Transients at Old Fort.

The Old Fort Hotel had a great run of transients Saturday and Sunday. Saturday forty-eight meals were served and Sunday sixty-eight. Landlord Royer is highly pleased with his trade, and the trade is evidently pleased with his ways of serving.

Miss Ella Fischer to Marry.

Dr. W. E. and Mrs. Fischer, of Shamokin, have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Ella Philson, to Charles E. Beury, Wednesday evening, June 27, six o'clock, in the Trinity Lutheran church. The groom is a Philadelphian, but was formerly from Shamokin.

Keith's Theatre.

Robert Hilliard, supported by a good company, is attracting large audiences at Keith's Chestnut Street Theatra, Philadelphia, this week. He is playing in "As a Man Sows." Stanton and Modena are presenting a sketch entitled "For Reform." The Quaker City Four, vocalists, and the Alpha Trio, comedy hoop-rollers, add to the merriment. Diamond and Smith, with illustrated songs; Ray L. Royce, monologist; the Melani Trio, Italian singers; Smirl and Kessner, acrobatic dancers, are also on the program. A feature especially enjoyed by the children is Jacob's dogs, while an extra attraction is Flood Brothers, peerless acrobats.

Re-issue the Bonds.

The citizens generally commend the Reporter's suggestion to recall all the borough and water bonds, and re-issue the same at a lower rate of interest. There is considerable feeling in the matter on the part of the citizens, and the Reporter's argument was based on popular sentiment.

Up to this time the borough council has failed to take action in the matter. Yet no one can see how these officials can conscientiously oblige the tax payers of this borough to pay a higher rate of interest than is necessary. These bonds could be sold at four per cent., if not for less, when money in banks is worth but two and one-half per cent.

There is no occasion for the council to act arbitrarily. The tax payers have shouldered the brunt of a battle for about ten years; sphinx-like they have stepped up and paid for the whistles, but they expect to be dealt with justly.

What reason, good or bad, can there be assigned by the borough council for not being willing to borrow money at four per cent., or less, instead of five per cent., the rate of interest now paid.

The members of the council, or any other champions of five per cent. interest bearing bonds for the borough of Centre Hall, are invited to state their case unreservedly in these columns.

Letter to Mrs. J. W. Keller.

Linden Hall, Pa.

Dear Madam: Three gallons saved is $12 to $15 earned.

Mr. Hanford Platt, of Bridgeport, Conn., ordered 15 gallons Devoe to paint his house, and returned 3 gallons. His painter said it would take 15; a lead-and-oil painter.

Hubbell & Wade Co. sold it. They say everybody has the same experience there.

The reason is, of course, they are used to poor paint.

What is poor paint? Anything not Devoe; some worse than others.

Besides, paints wear about as they cover. Double the $12 to $15.

Yours truly
F. W. DEVOE & Co.,
23 New York.

Kreamer & Son sell our paint.

Credits For Subscription.

Those who paid subscription to the Centre Reporter between April 2nd and June 12th, will find that credit has been given them on their labels. Please examine same, and report at once if an error has been made.

TO DELINQUENTS.

It has been a long time since the attention of delinquents has been called to their accounts, and it is now done with hesitancy. The Centre Reporter kindly asks that every subscriber examine his label, and if it is at all possible, pay his subscription in advance.

Money sent in an envelope is reasonably safe. Always give your address and be sure to sign your name.

If your label reads "06" subscription has been paid to July, 1906. Jan. 06, means January, 1906. Where the month is omitted, July (not January) is indicated

Millheim Wins.

Millheim and Centre Hall played a good game of ball Saturday afternoon on the Park grounds, Centre Hall. It was a game without a spat, much to the credit of Umpire Earnest Schreckengost, whose fairness gave no opportunity for a scrap.

Millheim has a splendid team, and they have been doing some fine stunts this season. The battery is a strong feature, and the basemen and fielders are much alive when the game is on.

The score:

MILLHEIM	R	H	PO	A	E
Hartman, 3b	1	0	3	1	1
Shires, cf	0	0	0	0	0
Mallory, 2b	0	0	1	0	0
Neville, 1b	1	1	8	0	0
D. Musser, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Miller, ss	0	0	1	3	2
Weaver, lf	3	1	0	0	0
Hassinger, c	1	1	14	1	0
Musser, p	1	1	0	2	0
Totals	7	4	27	7	3

CENTRE HALL.	R	H	PO	A	E
Mitterling, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Shutt, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Homan, 3b	0	1	2	0	1
Gramley, lf	1	0	1	0	0
Bradford, 2b	0	2	1	1	2
Jacobs, 1b	0	0	7	0	0
Knarr, ss	1	1	2	3	2
Stump, c	1	0	13	1	1
Bailey, p	1	0	0	3	0
Totals	4	5	27	8	6

Millheim . . . 0 0 1 0 3 2 1 0 0—7
Centre Hall . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 3—4

Bases on balls, off Musser 3; off Bailey 5. Struck out by Musser 13; by Bailey 11. Hit by pitcher, Homan and Hartman. Time: 1:30.

Peek-a-Boo.

The dainty, sheer, altogether fascinating peek-a-boo waist has entered upon a strenuous fight for existence—if anything so delicate and entrancing, such a charming bit of lace and lawn and loveliness, can be said to be strenuous. Not content with leaving the attack upon this most appealing of all feminine fashions to the clergy, stern employers of pretty shop girls have opened their big guns upon short sleeves and batiste, lace and eyelet embroidery, all the soft puffs of so nearly nothingness that irreverent observers have christened "peek-a-boo."

LOCALS.

Clay Reesman is here from Tyrone where he has been working in a paper mill.

C. E. Zeigler, of Spring Mills, comes to the Reporter readers this week with a new adv.

Commencement at State was largely attended by people from lower Penns and Brush Valleys.

The dedication of the monument for soldiers and sailors, at Lewistown, will take place Thursday of next week.

John Spicher laid a brick walk in front of his residence, on Church street. Mrs. Lucy Henney rebuilt a portion of walk; dito, Isaac Smith.

Miss Orpha Gramley, of Spring Mills, attended the commencement exercises at Pennsylvania State College, where her brother, Bruce Gramley, is a student.

J. W. Mitterling shipped a car load of cows to the east Saturday, and followed the shipment to personally superintend the sale which was held at Collegeville, Wednesday.

Boyd C. Stonerode, who got himself into a peck of trouble in Pittsburg, is the same man who several years ago forged a check on the Penns Valley Banking Company, but failed to make away with the cash.

Prothonotary A. B. Kimport came to Centre Hall Saturday on horseback to attend the horse sale. The Democrats on the south side extended a welcome hand to the young Harris township office holder.

In the July number of The Smart Set a host of entertaining stories will be found. The novelette, in particular, will prove interesting reading. It is called "The Purple Border," and is written by Beatrix Demarest Lloyd, a young writer of rare promise.

W. W. Krape, formerly from Clinton county, and at present interested in the publication of a newspaper in Freeport, Illinois, is a Republican candidate for assembly in Stephenson county. Mr. Krape is a relative of the Krapes in Penns Valley.

Merchant C. W. and Mrs. Swartz, of Tusseyville, contemplate taking a trip to Altoona and other points next week. Mr. Swartz devotes almost his entire time to business, and consequently is looking foward to the outing with considerable pleasure.

Among others from Harris township who attended the horse sale Saturday were Jacob Meyer and John H. Strouse. The latter is the treasurer of the newly organized school board, the other officers being R. B. Harrison, president; and Charles Moore, secretary.

Why is it that one man finds it possible to maintain and in some cases increase the fertility and cleanliness and appearance of his farm, while his neighbor with the same soil (naturally), the same sunshine and showers and the same natural advantages, permits his land to run down and become seeded with noxious weeds? It must be in the man and his methods of management; in the learning and knowing how to do a thing and doing it just right. Few men do as well as they know.

RIGHT SIDE OF A CAR.

Experienced Travelers Have a Reason For Sitting There.

When you are traveling and enter a sleeping car, chair car or day coach and want to find the traveling men, look on the right side of the cars. You can tell "drummers," of course, without that, but if you go into any railway train you will find the commercial travelers—the men who make a business of traveling—all riding on the right hand side.

If you want to test this, go some time to the sleeping car chart at any station and you will find the right hand berths sold and the left hand ones mostly vacant.

The custom, which has grown greatly, is extremely noticeable even to railway men, and the makers of sleeping cars would put all the berths on the right hand side if they could. The demand for berths on the right hand side is enormous.

It is not habit or superstition with these old travelers; it is based on experience, and the cause is twofold. Force of habit, the "rule of the road," for hundreds of years will cause most persons to take the right hand side naturally, but this applies to traveling men no more than to the ordinary traveler.

Yet, while the commercial travelers will fight almost for the right hand seats, there are three big roads in the United States where the demand is for left hand seats and berths.

All but three of the big roads of the United States follow the "rule of the road"—that is, they run their trains on the right hand track of the double tracked line. The right hand side of the car is therefore the farthest removed from the trains passing in the opposite direction, and passengers on that side escape the noise and dirt. In the night they are not awakened by the crash of passing trains, although they may suffer more from passing long lines of cars on side tracks.

The chief reason, however, that the traveling men choose the right hand side is for greater safety, as the left hand side of the train running on the right hand track is exposed to danger from passing trains. All old travelers expect some time to be in an accident, and they do not overlook any safeguards. They know that at any time some big piece of freight from some passing freight train might be jostled loose and rip through the sides of the fast train going in the opposite direction. They know that some loose side door of a freight car, caught in the suction between the trains, may rip a hole in the sleeping car's side. They know it is possible for one of the heavy mail bag catchers on a small train to tear through the sides of a half a dozen cars going in the opposite direction if some one left it sticking out through carelessness.

Also they know that when fast trains are hurried into sidings by misplaced switches the left hand side suffers most.

So the veterans with the travel worn grips claim and pre-empt the right hand seats and berths everywhere, and the rest of the public is no wiser.—Chicago Tribune.

Breathing Carbonic Acid.

It is well known that a very much larger proportion of carbonic acid than usually exists in the atmosphere can be inhaled with impunity, but only in recent times have we been aware of the large quantity that can be breathed without actual danger. Ordinary fresh air contains but four parts in 10,000, yet the carbonic acid has to reach 3 per cent, or 100 times the usual quantity, before any difference is noticed in the respiration. As the percentage rises the person breathing it begins to pant, but with air containing as much as 10 per cent only a headache is produced, although the panting is violent. The actual danger point is not reached until the carbonic acid rises to 18 per cent. Foul air in a room where a number of persons are present is not dangerous on account of the carbonic acid it contains, but owing to a poisonous organic substance given off with the breath. Carbonic acid is not a direct poison, but when the danger point is reached the air can take none from the blood in the lungs, so that the fires of the human engine are extinguished by their own smoke, as it were. It is really wonderful what the human engine will endure, for a candle goes out when the oxygen in the air sinks to 18.5 instead of the usual 21 per cent, and the carbonic acid rises to 2.5.—Chambers' Journal.

"Tear Pits" of the Deer.

Both the poets and the prose writers of imaginative or contemplative turn of mind have often alluded to the tears shed by stags and other wounded creatures of the deer family. Shakespeare put it in this way in describing the injured stag:

The big round tears
Coursed one another down his innocent nose
In piteous chase.

There is, of course, more poetry than truth in these references to the actual shedding of tears by members of the deer family, yet it is a fact that such animals are provided with a curious set of organs, the action of which has given rise to the tear shedding belief. The organ in question is the lachrymal sinus, or "tear pit," which is situated just below each eye. It is a kind of closed cavity, capable of being opened at the pleasure of its owner, and which secretes a greasy, waxy fluid of very disagreeable odor. When creatures provided with this curious organ get hurt or become enraged it has the effect of softening the waxy substance in the "tear pit." When so softened it escapes as tears would and flows down over the nose and face.

The uses of this queer set of so called lachrymal organs is not clearly understood by the zoologists.

Visiting cards printed at this office

DIAMONDS MADE IN THE SKY

That Is the Only Place Where Perfect Gems Are Produced.

The only really perfect diamonds which are to be found on this globe are those which fall from the sky in meteorites. All diamonds which are mined in the diamond fields of the world are only fragments of gems.

That is a startling statement, but a still more startling one is that all the diamonds to be found on our planet have fallen on our earth from the skies and have not, as most of us thought, been produced here like coal and other mineral products.

Yet this is the latest scientific assertion with regard to the world's stock of this precious stone. The whole stock of the Kimberley mines, with their unknown resources, and all the gems of this character to be found in any part of our planet, all have fallen from space at some time or other.

Somewhere in the illimitable distance that surrounds us there is a vast diamond factory, the only place where perfect gems are produced, and from this factory we have received a large supply in the past and are still occasionally receiving an odd consignment! What reasons are there for believing this?

The first piece of evidence is that the whole of the rock in which the Kimberley gems are found is similar to nothing else on earth. It has been given a distinguishing name (Kimberley), and it corresponds exactly with the matter of which meteorites are composed.

In plain language, the whole of that vast mass of rock fell on earth from the skies at some late period of the world's formation. This is rather staggering, but it must be remembered that there is a mountain in Arizona which is acknowledged by all scientists to be a meteoric mountain. And diamonds are being found at that spot.

Diamonds are found practically in superficial layers of the earth's crust. That is another proof of their celestial origin. Further, the diamond crystals are formed like no others that are of earthly origin. This is regarded as a strong proof that they fell from above.

It is curious that our diamonds are not perfect and that some of them when first brought from Kimberley mines and exposed to the air explode and crack into several pieces. Now, the stones which come down in meteorites also explode when they are taken from the protecting mass which covers them completely. This is due to the peculiar conditions which prevail where the stones are produced, and these conditions cannot prevail on the earth, as the oxygen prevents them.

In order to make a diamond it is necessary that the constituents should be very hot and then cooled quite suddenly. Nothing else will account for the peculiar shape of the crystals and the general formation of the gem. The earth did not cool suddenly, and so the gems could not have been produced on this planet.

In every spot where diamonds are found the ground is of a nature which exactly resembles the matter of meteorites and is different from other layers of the earth's surface. The best places to find them should be in the lands toward the south pole.

The nearer the south pole the more chance of discovering diamonds, and the probability is that if man ever reaches that end of the earth and discovers that it is not a sea of ice, but a plain of solid land covered with snow, then he will also find that it is the richest diamond mine in the world.

This curious fact of diamonds coming to us from the sky opens up an equally strange field of speculation. Suppose there were to be a small shower of meteorites containing these gems. If it has happened before, as scientists contend, why shouldn't it happen again?—Pearson's Magazine.

Bugs on the Saucers.

"A feat attributed to many eminent artists of painting on a plain surface a fly or bee so illusively true to nature that the innocent observer would attempt to brush it away is not so difficult as is generally supposed," remarked a painter of still life. "The art lies in making the insect stand out from the background. Once a patron brought me half a dozen saucers and a card upon which was pinned a house centiped or "thousand legs," requesting me to copy it exactly upon each of the saucers, so that the base of the cup would cover it. I did so without expressing any curiosity. Afterward he told me that he had given a little tea party and, without the knowledge of his wife, had substituted the painted saucers for the plain ones. His amusement consisted in observing the horrified expression on the faces of the guests when they raised their cups and the quickness with which they put them down again to keep the monster imprisoned. It was only when the hostess noticed that none of the guests drank their tea that the deception was discovered."

What's a Good Potato?

Most people, I suppose, take it for granted that the best potatoes are the ones that contain the most starch. On the contrary, it is the ones that contain the most gluten, because gluten is an albuminous food, and starch is much cheaper than albumen. First comes the skin of the potato. In a new potato it is thin and clear, while a corky skin indicates a mature potato and one more likely to be mealy. Second is a thin layer varying from one-eighth of an inch to half an inch in thickness. This is the gluten. Third comes the largest part of the potato, the starch. If this is very dense the potato will be mealy, but if nonuniform the potato will be of poor quality. Fourth is the very center of the tuber, which contains little starch and a great deal of water. If this area branches out into the starch the potato will not be a good cooker.—Garden Magazine.

Read the Reporter.

Transfer of Real Estate

Kate M. Sancroft, et. al., to Lawrence Nugent, April 25, 1906; land in Rush twp. $225.

David Musser's heirs to Samuel Herring, et. al., May 2, 1864; land in Gregg twp. $100.

Geo. L. Ebbs to H. G. Ebbs, May 24, 1906; farm in Half Moon twp. $3000.

Jacob A. Heller, et. ux., to C. E. Long, Jan. 24, 1906; lot and blacksmith shop. $450.

R. S. Bierly, et. ux., to C. M. Bierly, Dec. 21, 1904; in Rebersburg. $400

Nannie M. Meek, et. baron., to Albert Emerick, May 21, 1906; lot in State College. $1000.

Jonathan Lewis Tressler to George S. Frank, May 12, 1906; 2 acres 28 perches in Penn twp. $100.

J. W. Rhymestone, et. ux., to Geo. S. Frank, May 25, 1906; four tracts containing in all 44 acres, 176 perches in Penn twp. $475.

Oscar B. Krebs, et. ux., to Mrs. Katharine L. Reed, April 1, 1905; lot in Pine Grove Mills. $750.

J. A. Thomas, et. ux., to Eva Kelley, March 30, 1905; land in Rush twp. $550.

W. H. Long, et. ux., to Centre Brick Co., May 31, 1905. 100 acres 136 perches in Howard twp. $5000.

Jasper A. Williams, et. al., to O. D. Eberts, March 13, 1906; 239 acres 101 perches in Huston twp. $3100.

Nancy B. Eberts, et. al., to Robert H. Woodring, May 19, 1906; premises in Bellefonte. $1000.

W. H. Long, et. ux., to Jackson Kline, Nov. 21, 1905; 68 acres in Howard twp. $3000.

John Stover, et. ux., to John C. Lingle, Sept. 14, 1901; 135 acres in Gregg twp. $300.

Buy Hair at Auction?

At any rate, you seem to be getting rid of it on auction-sale principles: "going, going, g-o-n-e!" Stop the auction with Ayer's Hair Vigor. It certainly checks falling hair; no mistake about this. It acts as a regular medicine; makes the scalp healthy. Then you must have healthy hair, for it's nature's way.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of
Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

PIANOS and ORGANS....

The LESTER Piano is a strictly high grade instrument endorsed by the New England Conservatory Boston, Mass., Broad Street Conservatory, Philadelphia, as being unsurpassed for tone, touch and finish.

The "Stevens" Reed-Pipe Piano Organ is the newest thing on the market.

We are also headquarters for the "White" Sewing Machine.

Terms to suit the buyer. Ask for catalogue and prices.

C. E. ZEIGLER
SPRING MILLS, - - - PA.

SUMMER DRESS GOODS

Linens, Lawns, Batistes, Cloth for Eton suits. Fancy suitings for full suits in broken and striped effects. Muslin, cambric and nainsook.

LADIES'

—Nainsook and Cambric Night Gowns—V shape and round neck.

—Cambric and Muslin corset covers, trimmed back and front with lace ribbon and beading; full blouse front.

—Muslin and cambric skirts, trimmed with lace or embroidery.

ALSO A LINE OF OXFORDS

H. F. ROSSMAN
SPRING MILLS, PA.

Shoes! Shoes!

Good Resolution: For Health, Wealth and Prosperity buy your Shoes from Krape.

My price is saving, good health and prosperity assured.

Douglass, Dayton
A. A. Cutler
Radcliffe

Seeing is convincing in Price and Quality.
Come one and all.

C. A. KRAPE
Spring Mills, Pa.

Montgomery's

Men's Suits $7.50 to $25

Youth's Suits $5 to $15

Children's Suits $2 to $5

G. A. R. Lents $8 to $12

Clothing is all New. The entire stock was bought for Spring and Summer 1906.

We Have No Back Numbers

Every Suit, whether for man, youth or child, is the best from every standpoint that can possibly be sold by anyone for the money.

We guarantee every Suit in quality, make and price. If not, get your money back.

Montgomery & Company
BELLEFONTE, PA.

Buy Oil from the Barrel.

Don't pay $1.50 a gallon for canned oil, which ought to cost but 60 cents a gallon. Ready-mixed paint is half oil and half paint. Buy oil fresh from the barrel, and add it to the L. & M. paint which is semi-mixed.

When you buy L. & M. paint you get a full gallon of paint that won't wear off for 10 or 15 years, because L. & M. Zinc hardens the L. & M. White Lead and makes L. & M. paint wear like iron.

4 gallons L. & M. mixed with 3 gallons Linseed Oil will paint a moderate sized house.

Actual cost L. & M. about $1.20 per gallon.

Sold in the north, east, south and west.

C. S. Andrews, ex-Mayor, Danbury, Conn., writes, "Painted my house 19 years ago with L. & M. Looks well today."

Sold by Rearick Bros., Centre Hall.

Centre Reporter $1.00 a year.

WANTED—Travelling salesman. Must furnish references and invest One Thousand ($1000.00) Dollars in our 6 per cent. bonds. Salary and expenses paid. Experience not required. We teach business at our mills. THE WHEELING ROOFING & CORNICE CO.

CIDER PRESS FOR SALE—The undersigned offers for sale two complete hydraulic cider presses, including engines. One engine is a traction. One press is at Tusseyville, the other at Spring Mills.
June 14 2t. ANDREW CORMAN, Spring Mills.

H. S. TAYLOR
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office: Opera House Block } BELLEFONTE, PA.
Opposite Court House }
All branches of legal business attended to promptly.